FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 040 *27 February 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

MBFR Delegates Criticize Western Proposals BB 1
Updated Armament Data Requested [Bratislava PRAVDA 22 Feb] BB 1
Hungarian Delegate Address BB 2
GDR, FRG Officials Discuss Preparations for Madrid Conference BB 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 Feb]
Romanian Professor Addresses CSCE Scientific Forum in FRG BB 3

BULGARIA

Dzhurov Emphasizes Socialist Cooperation in Speech in Algiers C 1
Todorov Receives CEMA Cooperative Unions Delegates C 1
Energy Cooperation With Soviets Reported C 1
BCP Greets Third Congress of Bangladesh Communist Party C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Feb]
Zhivkov, Leaders Visit Okrug; Party Secretary Replaced C 3
Romany Reports on Progress of Agricultural Growth C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Feb]
Decision on Acceleration of Housing Construction Adopted C 4
Briefs: Transportation Cooperation With FRG C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. Organizes, Arms Afghan 'Counterrevolution' Forces D 1
[Horeni in Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Feb]
Husak, Strougal Meet With Soviet Marshal Kulikov D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 21 Feb]
War Dead Commemorated on Soviet Army Anniversary [RUDE PRAVO 23 Feb] D 3
Husak Congratulates Emir of Kuwait on State Holiday D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Feb]
Strougal Receives New Portuguese, Danish Ambassadors D 3
Leaders Attend Ceremonies Honoring 'Victorious February' D 4
Husak, Strougal Lay Wreath D 4
Prague Rally D 4
Kapek Opens Prague Rally D 5
Korcak Address D 5
Lenart at Bratislava Ceremony D 15
Low Growth in National Income Reportedly Forces Cutbacks D 15

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Greets Brezhnev on Soviet Military Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23-24 Feb]
Soviet Generals, Officials Pay Homage to War Dead in Berlin E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Feb]
Kessler, Soviet Generals Open 'Comradeship in Arms' Week E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Feb]
Honecker, Stoph Greet Kuwaiti Leaders on National Day E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Feb]

SED Greets Bangladesh Communist Party Congress E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Feb]
Herrmann Leads SED Delegation to Japanese Communist Congress E 4
Arrival in Tokyo E 4
Message From SED E 4
Verner Welcomes Returning Olympic Competitors E 4

HUNGARY

Influence of Iranian Events on U.S. Election Analyzed F 1
Joint Commission With Italy Meets; Protocol Signed F 1
Foreign Trade Minister Outlines Trade Balance F 2
Assembly To Convene March 6; Energy Discussion Planned F 3
Survey Shows Crops Wintering Well; Top Dressing Applied F 4
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 10 Feb]
Briefs: Agreement With Spain F 4

POLAND

Kruczek Addresses 18 February Sejm Session [TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Feb] G 1
Gierek Chairs Conference of Voivodship First Secretaries G 3
Commentary on 'Firm, Calm' Tone of Brezhnev Speech [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 3
PAP Denounces U.S. 'Pressure' on ASEAN States G 3
Italian Newspaper Reports on Problems Facing Poland G 4
[Milan L'UNITA 21 Feb]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Working Meeting at Central Committee H 1
National Agriculture Council Holds Plenary Session H 2
Japanese Parliamentary Group Official Pays Friendship Visit H 2
Burtica Conducts Economic Cooperation Talks in Beijing H 3
Industrial Construction Deputy Minister in Libya H 3
Finance Minister Received by Bangladesh President H 3
Pakistani President Receives Special Envoy Pungan H 4
Industrial, Income Growth in 5 Years Reported H 4
Personal Income Gains H 5
Briefs: Talks With Australia; Hungarian Economic Protocol; H 6
Netherlands Embassy Reception; FRG Bank Branch;
Fishing Vessel Launched

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's Condition Unchanged; Bleeding Tendency 'More Pronounced' I 1
Carter Message to Tito, Kolisevski Delivered by Ambassador I 1
UN Envoy Calls for Mideast Solution at Debate on Israel I 1
Further Reportage on Vrhovec's Visit to Bangladesh, India I 2
'Joint Statement' in Bangladesh I 2
Beginning of India Visit I 3
Initial Talks With Rao I 4
Second Meeting With Rao I 5
New Delhi Press Conference I 5
Vrhovec, Rao Dinner Toasts I 6
Talks With Indira Gandhi I 9
Meeting With President Reddy I 10

Moroccan Party Leader Arrives for Talks With Doronjski, Minic I 11
Talks on International Situation I 11
Law Passed on Albanian Railroad Agreement I 11
Culafic Leaves Belgrade for Tokyo JCP Meeting I 11
Djuranovic Sends Greetings to New Polish Premier [BORBA 20 Feb] I 11
Kolisevski Sends National Day Greetings to Kuwait [BORBA 25 Feb] I 12
Planning Committee Studies Report on Federal Executive Council I 12
Reserve Officers Presidium Discusses All-People's Defense I 12
Zagreb SAWP Official: City Political Situation Stable I 13
CTUY Council Presidium Discusses April World Conference I 13
Vojvodina Increases Oil, Natural Gas Production [POLITIKA 25 Feb] I 14

MBFR DELEGATES CRITICIZE WESTERN PROPOSALS

Updated Armament Data Requested

AU261105 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 AU

[Bedrich Zagar dispatch]

[Text] Vienna--Yesterday another plenary session of the participants in the negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in Vienna. The socialist countries again came out with initiatives in order to help the Vienna negotiations move forward, since in fact, the West is stubbornly insisting on its proposals of 20 December 1979, in which it advocated that the armed forces reduction in the first phases should concern solely the Soviet Union and the United States. In this plan the Soviet Union is supposed to reduce its armed forces by 30,000 soldiers and the United States by 13,000. Apart from the disparity in the proposed figures, the basic shortcoming of this proposal lies in the fact that it requires reduction only by the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union's Armed Forces represent a substantial part of the Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces, whereas the opposite applies to NATO, with the U.S. share amounting to only one-fourth of the entire contingent of NATO's Armed Forces in central Europe. Were the Western proposal to materialize, then the Warsaw Pact would be affected by the reduction twice as much as NATO, and the West would automatically acquire supremacy. Deplorably, the representatives of the NATO countries participating in the Vienna negotiations are unwilling to adjust or modify anything in their proposals, and for the representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, the proposals are absolutely unacceptable.

The socialist countries are developing every effort not to let the Vienna negotiations become stationary. Yesterday they again suggested two measures which could move the Vienna negotiations forward. At the Hofburg plenary session Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation, took the floor. His first proposal concerned the protracted conflict over the matter of numerical data. For a long time the West has been ascribing far higher figures to the East than the actual figures, while minimizing the figures of NATO Armed Forces. The dispute about numerical data is complicating the negotiations. That is why the socialist countries have suggested that, on the basis of reciprocity, the Vienna partners should exchange new data on the numerical strengths of armed forces as soon as possible, and primarily on the forces of those countries in the area in question. Fresh data would make it possible to justly define the reduction limit for the Soviet Union and the United States in phase one. The proposal submitted by the socialist countries is most topical, because the existing data is almost 3 years old and no longer reflects the actual strength of the two sides. Important changes have taken place in the last few years--for instance, the United States increased the number of its soldiers in Western Europe and, on the other side, the Soviet Union decided to unilaterally reduce its forces in central Europe by 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks.

Ambassador T. Strulak yesterday also informed the participants in the Vienna negotiations about the importance attributed by the recent Eighth PZPR Congress to the matter of international detente in the military sphere, and particularly to the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In his speech at the congress Comrade Edward Gierek even proposed the convening in Warsaw of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. [paragraph continues]

Such a conference would not only contribute to deepening detente, but would also be a strong boost for all armament negotiations, including the Vienna talks on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--and the Vienna negotiations certainly need such a boost.

The immediate reaction of the Western countries' representative at yesterday's press conference was startling, to say the least. The American J. Fernandez stated that Vienna is the best place to achieve agreement. By that he in fact implied that the West--or rather NATO--is not interested in a conference devoted to matters of military detente.

The Vienna negotiations are of extraordinary significance for consolidating peace in Europe. Deplorably, in Vienna the Western delegates are not showing sufficient willingness to help the negotiations move on to accomplish their aim. On the other hand the socialist countries are proving, by their patience and perseverance, that their interest in the successful completion of negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is sincere and that it is their endeavor to solve in a just manner all problems being negotiated.

Hungarian Delegate Address

LD212000 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI)--MTI reports from Vienna: The 228th plenary session of the Vienna negotiation rounds on the mutual reduction of arms and troops in central Europe took place on Thursday. The head of the Hungarian delegation Zoltan Fodor addressed the session.

He analysed the proposals of the Western participants and declared that they were still imcompatible with the basic principles of the Vienna talks, of equal security and the obligation to make equal reductions. Zoltan Fodor underlined in his speech that the Western side was gradually and systematically narrowing the goals and subject of the Vienna talks. Their December 20 proposal revealed beyond any doubt that the Western negotiating partners were prepared to reduce their land forces only.

The socialist countries' delegations maintain, on the other hand, that the reduction can be really effective in the event if it involves also [word indistinct], including nuclear weapons. As to air forces, such moves of reduction have to be passed which exclude the possibility of any increase later.

The socialist countries consider the reduction of central European armed forces and armament a uniform process, said the Hungarian delegate. In manifestation of their willingness to compromise they have accepted that the reductions be effected in two stages. However, they always insisted that the two stages remain in close and integral contact.

Finally Zoltan Fodor called on the Western negotiating partners to consider the latest proposals of the socialist countries, the adopted principles and documents of the Vienna talks. In this event alone can it be expected that mutually acceptable agreements be elaborated at the meeting.

GDR, FRG OFFICIALS DISCUSS PREPARATIONS FOR MADRID CONFERENCE

AU211328 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 15 February a discussion about problems related to preparing the Madrid conference of the states participating in the CSCE took place at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Ernst Krabatsch, head of the main section for furdamental problems and for planning, and Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent FRG representation.

ROMANIAN PROFESSOR ADDRESSES CSCE SCIENTIFIC FORUM IN FRG

AU201020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES), 19/2/1980--Romania attaches special attention to the proceedings of the Hamburg scientific forum, stated the head of the Romanian delegation professor Mircea Malita when taking the floor in the plenary session of February 19. By its conclusions, this forum is called to open fresh prospects to European collaboration in science, to contribute to the creation of a favourable climate to the efforts for the thorough preparation of the all-European reunion in Madrid.

The speaker referred in his address to Romania's stand as regards the important role of science and technology in the economic and social development, to the necessity of promoting a wide and unhampered cooperation among states for the use of the gains of human genius in the service of all nations' progress.

Professor Malita further showed that the accounts presented by Romanian scientific institutes within the European forum as regards energy, agriculture, medicine, environment and social sciences make known the results and future preoccupations of the Romanian scientists in the respective fields and also include proposals meant to contribute to the intensification of collaboration, of the exchange of information and contacts between specialized institutions of the participant countries.

In their address made within the same framework Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, and Federico Mayor, deputy director-general of U.N.E.S.C.O., stressed Romania's contribution to the initiation and joint achievement of some European programmes of scientific cooperation, also highlighting the scientific activity carried through within the U.N.E.S.C.O European centre in Bucharest for higher education and the numerous scientific activities organized in Romania.

DZHUROV EMPHASIZES SOCIALIST COOPERATION IN SPEECH IN ALGIERS

AU221440 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Algiers, February 22 (BTA)--Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, made a high assessment of the talks he and the delegation headed by him had here with Algerian party, state and military leaders. In a speech at a reception in the Bulgarian Embassy here Army General Dzhurov emphasized that these talks featured a spirit of confidence, mutual understanding, sincerity and a desire for further development of all-round cooperation between the two friendly countries and armies. It was generally estimated that the talks and the agreements reached were a new step in consolidating Bulgaro-Algerian friendship.

The minister of national defence also stressed that in our days the common struggle of the socialist, developing and non-aligned states, of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world against imperialism and the USA, was a vital necessity of extraordinary importance for the preservation of peace and progress of mankind. He said that the mainstay of these forces and a guarantee for their victory was the economic and military power of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. This force and might was fully placed in service of peace and happiness of all mankind.

Dobri Dzhurov pointed out: "We highly appreciate the anti-imperialist policy of the Algerian democratic and people's republic, her realistic stand on the main issues of our times, her stabilizing role in the non-aligned movement."

TODOROV RECEIVES CEMA COOPERATIVE UNIONS DELEGATES

AU262018 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 26 (BTA)--Today the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, received the leaders of the delegations of the central cooperative unions and councils of the CMEA member-countries.

Mr Stanko Todorov was informed by Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union, about the work of the session of the conference of the chairmen of the central cooperative unions and councils of the socialist countries, which is being held here.

Questions concerning the further expansion of cooperation and the development of the international cooperative movement were discussed during the conversation.

The meeting passed off in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

AU261412 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb. 26 (BTA)--With the assistance of the USSR considerable work has been done in Bulgaria on discovering and estimating a number of ore and mineral deposits, non-ferrous metals, crude oil, gas and coal. The Soviet specialists rendered assistance in striking 50 deposits.

In the sphere of power engineering the following have been built with the help of the USSR and with Soviet equipment: the Sofia, Peshtera, Maritsa Iztok and Devnya thermo electric power stations, and the first ever atomic electric power station in Bulgaria and in the Balkans situated near Kozloduy. In 1972 a 400 kw electric transmission network was put on stream, with which the Bulgarian power system is connected with the Soviet one. Thanks to this the possibility was created to import here 3,000 million kw electric power per annum. With the parallel use of the Boychinovtsi-Kraiova distribution line (220 kw) 4,000 million kwh of electric power can be delivered here annually.

On the gasmains built with Soviet assistance, more than 4,000 million cub.m. of gas are imported from the USSR to Bulgaria. In 1978 the first stage of the Soyuz gasmains (Orenburg-West Soviet border) was commissioned, in the construction of which Bulgarians took part too. On its final completion this country will be receiving in addition 2,800 million cub.m. of gas.

BCP GREETS THIRD CONGRESS OF BANGLADESH COMMUNIST PARTY

AU261653 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Message from BCP Central Committee to Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the Bulgarian communists and all the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we send you warm fraternal greetings and wishes for fruitful work at the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, as well as greetings to all party members.

The Bulgarian communists are following with a feeling of deep solidarity the tireless work of the Communist Party of Bangladesh in defense of the working people's vital interests, to disseminate the great revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to mobilize the broad people's masses for the struggle to defend Bangladesh's vital interests against the attempts of imperialism and hegemonism and for democracy and social progress.

The Communist Party of Bangladesh is a loyal unit of the international communist and workers movement and is making its contribution to the strengthening of the movement on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We highly value the contribution of the Bangladesh communists to strengthening the friendly relations between the peoples of Bulgaria and Bangladesh.

We are confident that the decision of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh will have a major role in the further struggle to defend the vital interests of the Bangladesh working people, to unite all progressive and patriotic forces in the name of your motherland's bright future, to defend the peoples' revolutionary achievements, and to strengthen world peace and security.

Long live the Communist Party of Bangladesh--the vanguard of the Bangladesh workers class!

Long live the universal and invincible teachings of Marx and Lenin!

Let the friendship and solidarity among all anti-imperialist, democratic and progressive forces throughout the world strengthen!

Long live peace, international security and cooperation!

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS VISIT VIDIN OKRUG; PARTY SECRETARY REPLACED

AU262046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov and Petur Mladenov visited Vidin Okrug yesterday and today. They attended a plenum of the party okrug committee. The plenum relieved Lyudmil Pendelashki, first secretary of the Vidin Okrug Party Committee, who is being transferred to another post. The plenum [words indistinct] and elected Khristofor Ivanov, former first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee in Razgrad as first secretary of the Vidin Okrug Party Committee.

Following this, Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov and Petur Mladenov met the okrug party, economic and social aktiv. Comrade Todor Zhivkov addressed the aktiv and spoke on some domestic and international situation issues. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov and Petur Maldenov also visited the chemical plant near the city of Vidin and were most cordially greeted and welcomed by the working people. They met administrative, party and trade union personnel, as well as the Komsomol leadership of the plant.

ROMANY REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

AU261430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Report on RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Petur Krumov's interview with Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food industry, in Budapest--date not given]

[Excerpts] Our agriculture is stable, said Pal Romany, Hungary's minister of agriculture and food industry, during our conversation. While the 1979 world harvest, as expected, will be about 6 percent lower, Hungary's harvest will be maintaining the same level. We succeeded in compensating for the major part of the wheat losses caused by the yearly drought by means of additional production of corn and from cattle breeding. Our main achievements consisted in securing higher labor productivity, the better processing of and more profitable sales in the agricultural production sector.

As shown by the data, Pal Romany explained, the increase in agricultural exports will be in keeping with the envisaged figures. One must add, however, that in the future agriculture will require considerable additional capital investments. To insure the further growth of net production it will be necessary to even better combine the traditional production methods with scientific progress and the higher requirements of modern technology.

For 1980 agricultural production is envisaged to grow 5-5.5 percent. Cattle breeding will hold its present level whereas plant growing will increase 10-11 percent.

DECISION ON ACCELERATION OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION ADOPTED

AU262100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] At the beginning of this year the BCP Secretariat held a meeting with the leaders of seven technological teams and complex brigades of the large-scale prefabricated housing construction sector.

They had adopted a pledge in 1979 to the Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally. It was assessed that instead of 3.5 apartments, each worker has built and commissioned over 3.6 apartments in 1979. The commissioning schedules have been reduced on the average by 113 days while the pledge had envisaged a commissioning ahead of schedule by 60-90 days. All housing units commissioned are of high quality and with [words indistinct].

The example of the seven frontrunning collectives has been followed by 37 technological teams and by 115 complex brigades.

The BCP Central Committee Secretariat has adopted a decision on expanding the application of the experience of the seven frontrunning technological teams and complex brigades in the construction sector. The decision highly assesses the quality of the work accomplished and points out that the example of the frontrunners give the opportunity to all of us to resolve the basic problems of housing construction. In the decision it is considered expedient to transform this example into a basic form and essence of socialist organization in the building sector. The BCP Secretariat decision recommends, for this purpose, creating the necessary prerequisites for expanded propagation of labor organization on a brigade basis, based on the experience of the seven frontrunning collectives.

The immediate task must now be that all housing construction plants should apply and accelerate the preparation for applying the experience of the seven frontrunners in the remaining, basic technological methods of housing construction, and in industrial, hydropower, transportation, and other construction sectors, in accordance with their specific conditions.

The BCP Central Committee Secretariat recommends that the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, the Committee for Labor and Wages, and the Central Council of Trade Unions carry out a comprehensive analysis of the documents based on currently applicable established norms in expanding the labor organization based on brigades and based on economic cost accounting in the building sector. It also recommends the introduction of amendments necessary for the large-scale application of economic mechanisms.

The decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat obliges the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the party groups within the brigades to create all necessary prerequisites and conditions for transforming the experience of the frontrunning teams in the large-scale prefabricated housing construction into widespread practice.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH FRG--Sofia, February 12 (BTA)--Mr Vasil Tsanov, Bulgaria's minister of transport, and Mr Harold Heimsoeth, the ambassador of the FRG to Bulgaria, signed an intergovernmental agreement here today on tax-free passage of motor vehicles through the territories of the two countries. The agreement will highly facilitate the border point checks, will speed up transportation by motor vehicles and raise the effectivity of their exploitation. This will inevitably improve the economic effect of the motor transport companies of Bulgaria and the FRG operating on international scale. After the ceremony of signing the West German ambassador said: "This agreement is a further step in the development of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG. The document will facilitate some clauses of the international transport which, for countries with heavy motor transit like Bulgaria and the FRG, is of great importance." "The agreement also mirrors the good state of Bulgaro-German cooperation in automobile transport which we are eager to extend to the sphere of river navigation and railway transport". [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU]

U.S. ORGANIZES, ARMS AFGHAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' FORCES

AU261720 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Zdenek Horeni article: "On the Events in Kabul: Revolution Has the Right To Defend Itself"]

[Text] None of the friends of the Afghan revolution can remain indifferent to reports of attempts to provoke new unrest in Afghanistan. The reports cannot even be described as surprising as Afghanistan is a country in which fairly weak revolutionary forces--from the very first moments of the April 1978 revolution--are opposed by the almost fanatic aggressiveness of forces connected with the feudal past, of counterrevolutionary forces that had found and are finding rich sources of inspiration and political and material support in neighboring and overseas countries.

The latest report spoke about counterrevolutionary action which occurred right in the capital. At first it was a politically motivated strike by Kabul market vendors with antigovernment and anti-Soviet slogans, which culminated in robberies and arson; shooting occurred between Afghan Armed Forces and the rebels and deaths were reported.

The government had to impose an extreme but undoubtedly necessary measure--it promulgated martial law. Revolution has the right as well as the duty to defend itself.

The statement of the Afghan Government issued on Friday--the day of unrest--again speaks about terrorist actions by counterrevolutionary elements. It says that armed diversionary groups are being dispatched from bases in Pakistan to Kabul to organize terrorist actions that have--literally--mass murders of the peaceful population on their conscience. Several diversionists and spies--including one American and several Pakistanis--have been arrested in Kabul.

The counterrevolutionary gangs are treating followers of the revolutionary regime with brutality and the audacity of the terrorists becomes greater the farther away from Kabul, the higher in the mountains and the closer to the Pakistani border they are. The Afghan revolution is literally paying a heavy, bloody tax for its honorable efforts to forever put an end to feudal anachronisms, to change the life of the Afghan people for the better and to build a more progressive social order in that country.

Since April 1978, domestic and foreign reaction has been systematically trying to create prerequisites for a counterrevolutionary coup in the country. In doing that, it was also exploiting the errors of the revolutionary government, particularly the mistakes of H. Amin's sectarian policy. Pakistani, American and Chinese instructors had been ceaselessly dispatching groups of diversionists, and even entire units and formations of emigrees, armed to their teeth from bases in Pakistan to the interior of Afghanistan. By the end of last year--still during Amin's reign--the interference had reached great proportions: Terrorists were operating in Kabul's immediate vicinity.

In his speech on Friday, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev explicitly noted that three consecutive Afghan governments turned to the Soviet Union with an urgent request for assistance in defending the country against external aggression. The requests objectively proceeded from the potential of the Afghan Democratic Republic's own revolutionary armed bodies, which were unable to cope with the situation on their own. When--in the interest of saving the achievements and the objectives of the Afghan revolution--a new revolutionary government headed by Babrak Karmal was formed at the end of December, the need for direct Soviet military assistance was already urgent.

Without this assistance there was a genuine danger that united domestic and foreign counterrevolution would drown the adherents of the Afghan revolution in blood, and that the tragedy of the adherents of the Paris Commune at the Wall of Communards or the tragedy of the adherents of the Hungarian Republic of Councils during Horthy's "white terror" would repeat itself.

On Friday the highest Soviet representative openly accused the United States, China and Pakistan of actively organizing the intervention forces that infiltrate Afghanistan from training bases in Pakistan, across the long border which is difficult to control. He said that the Soviet Union is ready to withdraw its military contingent from Afghanistan as soon as the causes that made their presence in the country necessary pass and immediately when the Afghan Government comes to the conclusion that aid is no longer necessary.

"We will be willing to pull out our troops as soon as all forms of interference from the outside aimed at the Government and the people of Afghanistan are fully halted, " L. I. Brezhnev said, addressing himself to Washington. "Let the United States insure it, along with the neighbors of Afghanistan, and the Soviet military aid will cease to be inevitable."

Concrete facts on the situation in Afghanistan convict, above all, the United States of doing everything to prevent peace among the mountains of Afghanistan, to be able to continue rekindling and fanning the so-called Afghan problem. There is no doubt that the riots in Kabul, too, are part of that script, that they were provoked with specific international intentions. U.S. special services are notoriously known as champions of such provocations. Those champions of provocations can rely on the unstable strata of the Afghan petty bourgeoisie and seek among them willing helpers. That is a fact, without the understanding of which it is impossible to objectively assess the situation in which the followers of the Afghan revolution find themselves and in which they are waging their courageous struggle.

In its statement issued after the events in Kabul, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan appealed to public opinion, to governments and to progressive forces all over the world. It very urgently draws attention to the intensification of the "undeclared war" against the Afghan revolution. At the same time it stresses that the patriotic, revolutionary forces of the country will, with all due resoluteness, continue their struggle against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, their struggle for the victory of the program of the April revolution, for independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of revolutionary Afghanistan.

In that difficult struggle the Afghan revolutionaries enjoy the full sympathy and support of all those who have shown unswerving solidarity with the Afghan revolution since its very beginning and who today unreservedly stand at its side.

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET WITH SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV

AU221107 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Yesterday, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, received at Prague Castle--in the presence of L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier--V. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and marshal of the Soviet Union and Army Gen A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, who are in Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit. The comradely and cordial discussion focused on some questions of common interest as well as the training of troops, which will be marked this year in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. [paragraph continues]

The reception was attended by Col Gen K. Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense; Lt Gen M. Blahnik, chief of the general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and CSSR first deputy minister of national defense and by Lt Gen M. Rybak, chief of the military office in the Chancellery of the CSSR president.

WAR DEAD COMMEMORATED ON SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU260817 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] CTK--At the Soviet Army's central burial ground of honor at Olsany Cemetery in Prague on Friday, a commemoration ceremony was held marking the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. With military honors, Aleksandr Botvin, the USSR ambassador to the CSSR; Maj Gen Yuriy Chelpanov, the USSR Embassy's military and air force attache in the CSSR; and other Soviet diplomats laid a wreath at the memorial of Soviet heroes who fell during the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

A wreath jointly presented by the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], the CSSR Ministry of Interior and the CSSR People's Militia was laid at Olsany cemetery by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior; Josef Jung, CSR minister of interior; Lt Gen Miloslav Blahnik, the CSLA chief of general staff and first deputy minister of national defense; and by representatives of the CSLA's main political administration and of the main staff of the CSSR People's Militia.

The commemoration ceremony, which closed with the CSSR and USSR national anthems, was also attended by Col Gen Dimitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces attached to the CSLA, and by other Soviet generals and officers.

Commemoration ceremonies also were held at Bratislava Slavin, at the victory memorial at the Brno Army Square and in other places of our republic.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES AMIR OF KUWAIT ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU261330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--CSSR President G. Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, on the occasion of his country's state holiday. On the same occasion CSSR Premier L. Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Shah Sa'd al-'Abdallah as'Salim as'Sabam, crown prince and prime minister of the State of Kuwait. B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, has also sent congratulations to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Kuwait.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW PORTUGUESE, DANISH AMBASSADORS

ID261420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today the new Ambassador of the Republic of Portugal to Czechoslovakia Joao Uva de Matos Proenca, in connection with the start of his mission. The federal premier also received today the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark to Czechoslovakia, Asgar Rosenstand Hansen.

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONIES HONORING 'VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY'

Husak, Strougal, Lay Wreath

LD251600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A solemn ceremony took place in the central hall of the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague today to mark the 32d anniversary of Victorious February. A wreath presented by the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly and the National Front Central Committee was laid at the tomb of the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Joseph Korcak; as well as by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

The solemn ceremony was also attended by representatives of the political parties and organizations associated in the National Front, representatives of the armed forces and by other political and public representatives.

Prague Rally

LD251922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The celebrations of the Victorious February days of 1948, which decided Czechoslovakia's path toward socialism, culminated this afternoon at the Congress Palace of the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation in Prague at a rally of working people and youth of the capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Central Bohemian Region.

Participants in the rally welcomed with stormy applause Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Jindrich Polednik; and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka.

Guests of honor at the tribune were also heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of Governments of the Czechoslovak and the Czech Socialist Republics, representatives from the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czech National Council, political parties, and social organizations of the National Front, members of the main staff of the people's militia of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other representatives from political and public life.

Also present at the rally were representatives from socialist country offices in Czechoslovakia, and representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Kapek Opens Prague Rally

ID251932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1502 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Opening speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, at the Julius Fucik Park rally of Prague working people to mark the 32d anniversary of Victorious February--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ, City Committee and other organizers, I am opening today's festive rally of the working people and youth to mark the 32d anniversary of February 1948, in which our party, under the leadership of Klement Gottwald and with the broad support of the working people, triumphed over reaction, thus irreversibly confirming the socialist orientation of our republic.

At today's rally I welcome you, officials of the party, trade unions and the youth organization, workers, technicians and other workers. I welcome in particular members of the people's militias, those militias which 32 years ago were an armed fist and shield of the party, both in its struggles and work, and have remained loyal to it for the past 32 years, and we are convinced that they will remain true to this legacy in the future also.

Allow me to cordially welcome among us a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and president of the CSSR. [applause]

Comrades, further allow me to welcome among us members of the diplomatic corps, to welcome for the first time among us in Prague Comrade Aleksandr Pantelevich Botvin, ambassador of the USSR. [applause]

I regard our rally as hereby opened and request that comrade Josef Korcak, member of our party's Central Committee Presidium and prime minister of the Czech Socialist Republic, take the floor.

Korcak Address

ID260052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1505 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at Prague rally to mark the 32d anniversary of Victorious February--live]

[Text] Comrades: The history of our country is full of events, its course full of important crossroads, departures and milestones. It would be difficult, however, to find a day as important as that which so deeply and so permanently changed the very conditions of existence and the entire way of life of the Czech and Slovak nation as 25 February 1948. We are not that far away from that famous day, but the distance in time is sufficient to have tested the greatness of the deeds committed then and to have confirmed the correctness of the general line of our communist party. With hindsight, the correctness of a view expressed at that time comes to the forefront, namely that with February we had completed one stage and started another in the history of our republic.

Today it is exactly 32 years since Klement Gottwald urged the people to be alert and ready, united and unanimous. In his calm but firm voice the strength of the workers' word, deliberation, courage and the security tested by difficult trials and won through many sacrifices were heard; for this reason his appeal found such popular support. Among the reaction there were many experienced people, but at that time of truth they had become generals without armies and defeated politicians. The struggle which was then conducted by the party, together with millions of working people from the cities and villages has not lost anything of its political significance and topicality. It is an illustrative textbook of Leninism in practice, a school of class approach, revolutionary selflessness and determination. Much has been forgotten because of new events, but we will always return to the spirit of February to keep its ideas alive, to utilize them for the needs of current socialism, and to continue its revolutionary message.

The February events are close and dear to all generations. The values which were then at stake are our [word indistinct] and pledge. They amount to the foundation stones of our socialist reality. Many enemies of socialism have tried, without success, to besmirch, falsify and question them, but our party and our people protect the heritage of February and are fulfilling it. We are marching loyally and faithfully in its path and are doing everything to implement its hopes and desires.

Comrades, February 1948 was the confirmation of the Leninist principle that only after winning political power can the working class fulfill its production task. For this reason, in the very first address delivered after the formation of the new National Front, Klement Gottwald called for a return to constructive work. He appealed again for a united, powerful work effort in order to overcome all our work difficulties to turn our reactionary-free republic into a happy home for the working people. After April 1969 the party and state leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, adopted such a principled policy by paying attention to economic affairs. The nature or the economic problems has changed much since the time of the 2-year plan, but now, like then, it is true that the results of the national economy determine the possibilities of the development of our society, the strengthening of social achievements and improvement in living conditions of every citizen.

The fast and all-round economic development of Czechoslovakia since February 1948 has convincingly showed the advantages of socialism. We draw strength, optimism and faith in tomorrow from the successes we have achieved. We are not unrealistic, however, about the current situation and the further long-term prospects of our national economy. We have learned a lot and mastered more than one serious obstacle. We have succeeded in overcoming a number of difficult situations and the attempts of imperialists to blackmail us with an embargo and other discriminations also failed.

The seventies represent a particularly important period. They will forever be linked with our country entering the space age, with the beginning of the nuclear energy age and with the construction of the subway and the motorway.

In the past we have witnessed fundamental changes in the world economy. Their impact places before our manufacturing country, dependent on the imports of increasingly dearer raw materials and energy, tasks which we did not have to face till now. We are not in a situation that cannot be resolved and mastered, as hostile propaganda proclaims. A reckless and carefree attitude, relying on what was good enough yesterday, is misplaced. To come to grips with new conditions will require an exceptional effort, a substantial raise in the quality of management work and a positive contribution by everyone.

In the interest of the successful fulfillment of the party congress line we are raising our demands and increasing our criticism. This orientation is meeting with general agreement. Here and there individual views can be heard claiming we should not be talking so publicly about our shortcomings, that it would be better to tone down our criticism, but the Gottwald traditions of the party show that there is no solution by covering up our difficulties and that an open and frank policy is the one that can be best understood. We shall carry on along this tested and reliable path of mobilizing people, winning over their confidence and their support.

We have considerable economic resources but their efficient utilization calls for a further reduction of the existing demands of our manufacturing sector on raw materials, energy and other types of materials. We have numerous industrial enterprises capable of producing a wide range of goods. Our wealth is hundreds of thousands of well-qualified workers, technicians and research workers. Our work productivity does not as yet, however, correspond to the rapidly growing requirements of raising the effectiveness of the whole economy.

The economic strength of the socialist community and the coordination of national economic plans within the framework of CEMA are important factors of stability and development for our national economy. Even here we have, however, not yet exhausted all our possibilities.

We know the way to put all these resources into motion: It is the strategic line of raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work. The past decade showed the exactingness of this task. Gone forever is the time of abundant materials and labor resources, rapid expansion of capacities and relative ease in raising the rate of output. In the eighties we shall be able to increase production and the living standard only through intensive economy. Our country can make headway in world competition not through quantity but, especially, through top quality products, by exports of highly qualified labor having a high degree of know-how, skill and the creativity of our people's minds and hands.

Such a great impact on economic practice, the thinking and behavior of millions of people cannot be affected in a day. It involves a serious political issue to which we have devoted not a little attention, especially since the 15th congress has achieved certain results. The level of understanding new conditions, the ability to draw practical conclusions from them and to influence them actively as yet does not correspond to the urgency of the present situation. We need to increase production not with a greater but, on the contrary, with a smaller labor force. The future of enterprises lies not in the overall investment increase but in its better utilization and in the acceleration of scientific and technological development.

The labor force problem is getting more acute every year. We frequently hear in the enterprises complaints regarding this question or the failure to fulfill the plan of labor force enrollment. Is it justified? Our republic has 7.25 million workers and one of the highest indices of employment in the world. Experience shows that, on the whole, however, there is no shortage of labor, but that in many branches there are too many posts. There are also many reserves in the insufficient utilization of work time. One of the measures for improving the situation is lowering the numbers of workers in the state and economic Apparat. A more consistent orientation for the strengthening of work discipline, better utilization of labor reserves and the creation of stable work collectives is, in our view, one of the main directions for realizing economic and social policy, raising the effectiveness of production and forming a socialist approach to work.

The measures recently adopted on these questions in the Soviet Union are of importance for us also. The preparation of the plan for 1981-1985 and the long-term prospect till 1990 show the need for an energetic and purposeful solving of a number of important questions. The common denominator is in the necessity to maintain, and in keeping with the economic situation to improve, the existing living standards and social achievements of our people. A great role in this is played by mastering the management of investment development. The really important thing here will be a realistic nature of the plan in order to make investments purposeful and effective. Neither our wishes nor pressure from individuals, ministries or enterprises, but only our all-society interest, can determine the priorities of the most needed thing: Sufficient supplies of energy, reliable transport and achieving maximum self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs belong to the basic prerequisites of a healthy economy. This will not be simple; it will cost a lot and also require much effort, but there is no other way and we are therefore obliged to do everything we can to fulfill these goals.

The more we advance in the construction of socialism, the more important becomes an economic and good management approach to everything that is being created through the work of man or that is given by nature. Society cannot be indifferent to the cost at which its needs are satisfied, or to the forces, resources and time that must be given in order to meet the ends. None of us can be indifferent to the quality of our production, to how reliable and efficient is the work of our machines, and to how happy are our own and our foreign consumers. The solution of these problems is connected with the demands put on management. This aspect, too, receives great attention from the party and state bodies. This is borne out also by the system of measures now being prepared to improve the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980, which will help to raise the effectiveness of the economy, to strengthen material interest in the quality aspects of production, to promote a better economic utilization of resources, to speed up scientific-technological progress and to raise the export ability of our entire economy. No organizational or methodological change, not even the best index, can have any effect on its own, but only in connection with the quality of direct management and the role of the cadres. For this reason it is important that the aims of these measures, as well as the requirements of the individual spheres are understood correctly and completely by everybody, so that they become an effective tool for the preparation and mastering of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Comrades, one of the fundamental resources of the February victory of 1948 was the successful struggle for the unity of the party and the people. The experiences from the creative application of this Leninist principle are even today a graphic example of a class approach to the mechanism of political struggle and the mastery of agitation work.

The communist party has managed to find a differentiated approach to the various strata of the population, to capture through organizational measures millions of people, to direct their interests and desires in the correct direction, and to express the strategy through active and understandable slogans. The history of the ever continuing struggles for the heritage of February is also enlightening. Many a posthumous child of those people whose names are not worth recalling is attempting to improve his income by resuscitating reactionary traditions. The bourgeoisie has never recovered from the February defeat but it has not abandoned its desire for revenge. The development has fully confirmed that the February plotters, antisocialist forces from the crisis-ridden years, and a handful of their followers, belong in the same bag. Only yesterday they were trying to hide this; now they boast about it. Can there be more convincing proof of the direction in which the slippery path of revisionism and opportunism leads? Many lessons from this political struggle and from this great class battle of the postwar history in the world are of international significance.

We are pleased when our experiences are taken account of in the communist movement. We have never waited for praise from the enemy camp of antisocialists, and we have grown accustomed to their wrath and slanders. We cannot, however, silently watch their attempts to dust off old anticommunist rubbish by besmirching our current policy. We are not indifferent to those who are allowing themselves to be used for this, nor shall we be deceived by the fact that this sometimes takes place under the cloak of the so-called Eurocommunism: While doing this it is possible to swear that one's intentions are of the purest kind, but the applause coming from the quarters of the right shows whom and what it objectively serves.

The tricksters of a reactionary putsch had miscalculated in this most fundamental matter, that is what was the true thinking and feeling of the people. It was not the communist party but they themselves who were afraid of elections and the democratic will of the majority. This fact cannot be concealed even if they have been posing as patriots and democrats for more than 3 decades. Reaction counted on utilizing the discontent of the people but the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia knew how to show the masses the real causes of difficulties and to point out the perpetrators. The bourgeois politicians, by not mentioning their final goals, wanted to deceive the people but the party managed in time to uncover their plans before the entire public. As Klement Gottwald said: A reactionary putsch, speculating among other things with the possibility that the people would not be united, failed above all because of the unity of the people.

The February events in Czechoslovakia confirmed that the main question of a revolution is always the question of power. The working class won its fight by utilizing the existing legal, constitutional and parliamentary means; in contrast it was reaction which left the territory of legality, openly violated the very foundations of a people's democratic state and left the framework of the National Front. In this way it also eliminated itself from the political life of the country. The party directed its efforts toward the utilization of all the possibilities for peaceful development of the revolution, but in doing so it never forgot the importance of the tools of power, and led the people to vigilance and alertness. The communist party took into consideration that the reaction, if ordered to do so from abroad, could take a chance and attempt through armed action to get back what it had lost politically. The leadership of the party mastered its tasks and at the time when power was tested it did not neglect the defense of the revolutionary achievements. In the course of the February events the people's militias became one of the guarantees of a peaceful development of the situation. Having learned from a development of 32 years, above all from the attempt at an anti-February in 1968, we shall never allow anybody to weaken the power of the working people, even a little. [applause]

The policy of the CPCZ triumphed at that time so unequivocally and so gloriously as had few just causes before. The essence is a simple one: It lies in the immense strength of a united people, a people which has good leadership, which knows how to discern between truth and demogagy and which can distinguish between friends and enemies.

In the fire of the February days there emerged the results of years of patient and deceptively detailed and ordinary work of the communist party. At the decisive moment, the party proved to have been up to the task of the day from the top to the bottom. In this historic trial, when everything was at stake, the working class was able to discern the most fundamental and important thing: It did not allow anyone to touch its nationalized factories, its national committees and its gains for which it had to fight hard. By all this it proved convincingly its quality as a ruling class as well as its ability to unite the masses and to lead them.

The working class stands also today, in the spirit of these revolutionary traditions, in the front ranks of the fighters for the realization of the goals of advanced socialism. It is the representative of society-wide interests and the exponent of vigilance, resoluteness and selflessness in carrying through the line of the congress. May its justified pride in such a famous past lead the collectives in all our factories to increase the awareness of worker responsibility for the high quality of every product, for the honor of the factory sign and for the good name of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

The reactionary forces, as they had done many times before and since, attempted at that time to turn the wheel of history back by trying to destroy the unity of the people.

Already at that time they used for this purpose the tactics of a dirty game with democracy, played tricks with freedom and used human rights as a brandishment. By this they wanted to conceal their true aims but they miscalculated. The working people were guided by the party slogan: Be united and resolute and truth will prevail. It prevailed and the will of the people became a law in our country. [applause]

To fulfill this principle by everyday work is the purpose of the work of our Communist Party and of all bodies of our socialist state. We successfully followed these Gottwald traditions in the spirit of the tested slogan "To face the masses" after April of 1969, and we wish to continue along this correct path, which is beneficial to the people. It was recently confirmed in the following words of Comrade Gustav Husak: The political system of the National Front, which was gradually created in our country during the years of the national liberation struggle and during the period of socialist construction, has convincingly proved its vitality. It provides a broad scope for the development of socialist democracy, for the operation of individual organizations. It gives to millions of people the opportunity to express themselves on the basic questions of our policy and to participate in the shaping of it, as well as in its realization and in the supervision of how it is realized. This is why we will continue to develop this profoundly democratic system and improve its activity.

From the February victory the Communist Party drew the conclusion that the greatest asset is confidence created by the fulfillment of the given words. One of the causes of the crisis-ridden development in the sixties was the proclamation of unrealistic programs and reckless platforms. We condemned the harmfulness of such irresponsible behavior in the document "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development," and we are taking care to insure that nothing similar happens again. There is no greater recognition of the work of us communists than the conviction of the citizens that what the party has said will also happen. Our new party membership card binds us all to guide ourselves by this principle always and everywhere.

Comrades, ranking among the valuable results of the path we have traversed since February 1948 is the change in the way people live, and connected with it, the successes in the shaping of socialist man. Progress in this area is undeniable. At the same time, we know well that on this very sector of socialist transformations it is doubly incorrect to proceed from wishes and to idealize the situation. In the education of people only what has established firm roots in everyday life can be regarded as having been truly accomplished. Old habits cannot be destroyed all at once. To overcome them is the matter of many decades and whole generations.

In connection with the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, we once again remind ourselves of his idea that what is involved is the longest, the hardest and the most patient task, which must never disappear from consideration even when tackling partial issues. We paid for the underestimation of (?human) work during the crisis-ridden period. We drew the appropriate conclusions from it and see to it now that it occupies the very place which it justly warrants in the activity of the Communist Party, the socialist state and all organizations of the National Front.

This effort has brought a number of valuable results and findings. The rapid dynamism of the development in our country as well as in the world at large has brought not a small number of problems that call for an answer. The time has come for us to reconsider these issues in their whole complexity.

The working people of our country dreamed from time immemorial about a just society and believed firmly that one day it would be achieved. February of 1948 paved the way for this. To be truthful, at that time we could not imagine how difficult and long the path would be; how difficult would be every further victory over enemies and in particular on the battlefield within ourselves. The Communist Party has always been deeply convinced of the strength and energy of the popular masses. It proceeded from Lenin's words that we are the greatest optimists as far as the working movement and its aims are concerned.

Since these exciting February days almost one third of the century has elapsed. The attractiveness of Marxism-Leninism stemmed already at that time from its ideology of social optimism. Our confidence in tomorrow is founded on the thorough knowledge and demands of real life. Any type of phantasy, simplification or oratory is totally alien to us.

The final outcome of the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction, socialism and capitalism is historically predetermined. However, along the path from February to the present we did not witness only victories and successes. At various stages of socialist development there occurred not a few difficult and complicated moments. We had to come to grips on more than one occasion with the expressions of lack of understanding and lack of belief, the feelings of disenchantment and doubts. Not everyone was able to understand that progress could be achieved at the price of hard work and ideological and moral steadfastness. It is not fortuitous that those very people who painted the future only in bright colors deserted the revolutionary movement most often. One of those is today seeking a fortune on the other side of the barricade, trying in the pay of foreigners to put the blame for his mistakes on the party. Individuals may fail or betray but the party organism will not suffer by their departure.

The plausibility of our optimism is founded on firm foundations of the continuous progress ahead. Despite all obstacles the wealth of the country is growing, production forces are developing, social relations are improving, the overall level of culture is increasing and the material conditions and the spiritual life of the people are improving.

The building of an advanced socialist society requires that the growth in the standard of living lead to the strengthening of comradely relations, to a higher cultural standard of life and to still more complete implementation of its meaning. This does not take place, however, in a vacuum, and one cannot rely on some kind of automatic action. The greatest obstacle is the residues of the bourgeois way of life and thinking, an indifference to ideological and moral values and ignorance of all-society interests.

Thus, overcoming such residues of the past as the attempt to gain as much as possible from society and to give as little as possible in return, thriftlessness, red tape and an indifferent attitude toward people, violation of work discipline and social order is a part of our struggle for the implementation of the February heritage.

The welfare and satisfaction of the population, an attentive attitude toward their needs and problems are the highest principle and goal of the policy of our party, the essence of work and life of us communists. Citizens rightly require that they get all that they are entitled to in offices, in education and medical care, stores and services. Recently the public's criticism of such phenomena as corruption, bribery and the gain of unjustified advantages and wealth at the expense of the community is becoming stronger.

In the interest of socialism and all honest people, the party will arouse public opinion against such nonsocialist phenomena, mobilizing work teams and all healthy forces of society. It is necessary for those who espouse such phenomena to realize that they will be punished and to feel the anger and contempt of their colleagues and fellow citizens.

A decisive role in the education of a team, in the creation of a favorable political and moral atmosphere is played by the force of personal example. Everyone, no matter what his position is, must show modesty and thrifty management of entrusted means. Everybody is appointed to stand by the party and the people, and he is fully responsible to them. He has been entrusted to implement their policy, to defend the interests of society and win over the masses for the cause of socialism. In this connection we must not forget that the tradition of February is linked with the requirement of communist modesty, both as a personal feature and as a socialist principle.

Comrades, February 1948 was not only a decisive struggle for power in Czechoslovakia, but also a great class battle in postwar world policy. It was won by socialism. Imperialism has not come to terms with this yet. There has not been, I think, any bigger antipeace action, any aggressive action or any campaign against progressive forces which it would not try to support regarding our country. This was the case when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded and it is also the case in the present complex and perturbed situation in the world.

February grew out of the roots of the country, it was the continuation of the class and national-liberation struggle of our nations, and at the same time it was a deeply internationalist event. It is well known that when the home reactionary forces were losing the chance to reverse the progressive development they relied still more on foreign help. It did not work out for them.

The support and strength of the Soviet Union stood in the way of a counterrevolution. Many times since then we have learned the truth of Gottwald thought that the link between an attack on our people's democratic system and attacks on our policy of alliance with the Soviet Union is not fortuitous. The fate of our people's democracy and of our revolutionary achievements, just as the very existence of the nation and state sovereignty, are closely linked with the fate of our alliance with the Soviet Union. [applause]

Our enemies' attempts to make up in this sphere for the February defeat we have answered with the further strengthening of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, and still more active contribution to the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Now we witness the increasing attempts of anticommunism to disturb the cohesion of the socialist states and their ability to collectively achieve security, and to weaken their influence on the development of world affairs. In this situation the CPCZ, in keeping with the stance of other fraternal parties, deems the further strengthening of fraternal unity in the fight for common goals as its class, national and international duty.

We are now in the last quarter of the 20th century. While the first half was characterized by two world wars, now Europe is in the fourth decade of peace. The significance of this fact is particularly noticeable in the present international situation. A glance at the map of the world is enough to show how many things have changed during this time. Imperialism has not become more peace-loving but its possibilities are smaller. The weight of the socialist world, the international communist and workers' movement, and that of the developing countries, on the contrary, has significantly increased, and the total balance of power is quite different than it used to be. The general crisis of capitalism is getting more acute, neocolonialism is collapsing, the myth about the military superiority of NATO has come to an end. What has been the reaction of the military-industrial complex of imperialism to this development? What does it offer to mankind? It is pursuing a dangerous policy from the position of power and trying to stir up a cold war by unleashing a further round of feverish armament, and it is choosing crude means of threats, boycotts and sanctions. It advocates the U.S. claims to a leading role, is getting ready for further attacks and wants to force upon the world its way of life. In the last few weeks imperialism has been using as a pretext the situation in Afghanistan. However, the facts confirm that it was not the Soviet Union, but on the contrary U.S. imperialism which exploited the events in that country to disturb the process of detente and for a confrontation. After all, the course of stepping up the arms race had been decided a long time before this. We fully support the endeavors of the Afghan leadership for a consistent implementation of the goals of the April revolution of 1978. We resolutely denounce the alliance of the imperialists and Maoists against the Afghan people, and we highly praise the all-around internationalist help of the Soviet Union [loud applause] which helps this courageous country to face aggression. [applause]

The representatives of anticommunism pretend that they care only for the well-being of the inhabitants of that country, but in reality they are frightened by the revolution. They speak cliches about independence but behind that there is an attempt to gain new military starting points and further bases for anti-Soviet provocations. Admittedly, they can succeed in deceiving some people for a while, but they will never succeed in permanently hiding their true intentions. A lie will forever be a lie and the truth forever the truth. We have not lost our memory. In 1948 they were motivated by the same intentions when they worried about the fate of our nations. Owing to our principled stances we are the target of the attacks of the anticommunist centers. We are not surprised at their wrath and we do not care for their praise. The revolutionary transformation of the world has not been, nor will it be in the future, a smooth and idylic affair. We do not interpret peaceful development as a gift. A violation of the existing approximate military balance between East and West will not be allowed by the socialist community. Our answer to the stepping up of international tension will be a still more active pursuit of the principles of peaceful relations. Our foreign policy will continue to be based on the firm unity of the people, on a prosperous economy, reliable defense, and on the strength of our allied bonds.

Together with the other fraternal states we stand firmly in a revolutionary anti-imperialist front. For us international solidarity is not a matter of words but a matter of concrete, all-around and effective help. On behalf of the Czechoslovak people this was clearly expressed by Comrade Gustav Husak during his recent visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, when he said: Your fight is also our fight. We see in our contribution to detente and in our contribution to halting the feverish arms race and the support given to the forces of national liberation and social progress a way of fulfilling the internationalist heritage of February. [applause]

The right of man for a world without wars has taken firm roots in the thinking of mankind. Nations will never give up this long-term prospect which has already cost so much in difficult struggles. Imperialism is trying in all ways to poison the international atmosphere. It questions the successes achieved by the peace policy, introduces concepts of threats and blackmail into the vocabulary of international relations, instead of the language of reason and talks. It uses the language of crude gestures and the rattle of arms and wants to cover up facts by intentionally stirring up insecurity and nervousness.

In this atmosphere the clear, calm and at the same time principled and determined voice of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was heard 3 days ago. He was talking on behalf of a socialist great power, a country of vast strength and possibilities, on behalf of a state with a firm and responsible foreign policy which cannot be either threatened or provoked. He declared loyalty to the program of peace. This program is expressed clearly and succintly for every inhabitant of this world in the following words: Against the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish armament we put the doctrine of a consistent fight for peace and security in the world. We advocate the deepening of the process of detente, not its destruction. We support the limitation of armament, not its stepping up. We are for a greater closeness and mutual understanding between nations, not for their artificial alienation and hostility. This peace appeal has met with great interest, and it is finding a positive response among the world public. It also reflects the historical experiences and services in favor of peace of the Czechoslovak people and resonates--I am convinced--also the heartfelt views of the participants in this festive rally. [applause]

Comrades, the traditions of victorious February live in our socialist present, in the deeds of people of all strata and generations. Many of the participants at today's rally are among those who contributed to the defeat of reaction. Our appreciation and thanks to all who have been an example in their work, who spared no effort or time in order to implement the policy of the party and who in response to its appeal went without hesitation, with a gun in their hand, to protect their enterprise and their workers' rights. [applause]

Together with the anniversary of February, we recall the honest, devoted efforts of millions of citizens, workers, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia during the 32-year period. Its traditions are alive in the everyday untiring work for the party and society. In it is the connection between the past and present struggles. In it is the revolutionary character of the present and in it dwells also our future. This heritage appeals to each of us for a fighting, creative and active attitude in the implementation of the goals of the party's policy. We will continue to protect, strengthen and develop it further.

In the year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army we recall again what the unselfish help of the Soviet Union meant to us then and in later years.

This is why we will also in the future, under any circumstances, be side by side with it as loyal friends and reliable allies. [applause]

Glory to the 32d anniversary of the February victory of working people which opened the path to the building of socialism! [applause]

Under the leadership of the CPCZ forward toward further successes in the implementation of the line of the 15th congress in the building of an advance socialist society! [applause]

Lenart at Bratislava Ceremony

LD251602 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A solemn ceremony took place in the Garden of Rememberance at the crematorium in Bratislava today to mark the 32d anniversary of Victorious February. In the Garden of Remembrance, last resting place of Karol Schmidke, Vladimir Clementis, Adislav Novomesky, Ludovit Benada, Frantisek Kubac, Ondrej Klokoc and other important representatives of the CPCZ, members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and people's militias mounted an honor guard. To the sound of the march of fallen revolutionaries, a wreath presented by the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak Government, the Slovak National Council and the Central Committee of the National Front of Slovakia was laid by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and Peter Colotka, Slovak prime minister; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and other representatives. Homage was paid to the memory of the fighters for revolutionary transformations in our society by representatives of the armed forces, representatives of the city of Bratislava and of the West Slovak region.

LOW GROWTH IN NATIONAL INCOME REPORTEDLY FORCES CUTBACKS

LD261212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague, February 26 (TANJUG)--Instead of 4.3 per cent as originally planned, Czechoslovakia's national income last year increased by 2.6 per cent, which is one of the lowest rates in the postwar period. At the same time, one third of the increase in national income envisaged by the five-year plan has not been realized. Although it was stated at the latest meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the National Front of Czechoslovakia that there was no reason for panic, planners had to reconcile themselves to the fact that the economy is unable to realize all the objectives set four or five years ago.

Hence the talk now of the postponement of many projects, above all those requiring foreign technologies, as well as longer periods of time and substantial investment. Meanwhile, various kinds of economy measures are being resorted to. The use of official cars has been put under rigorous control, the expenses for official travels have been cut by a government decision by 15 per cent, and the number of consultations, conferences, symposiums and similar meetings is also to be reduced. Austerity of the economy measures introduced has been felt recently by many winter sports fans in Czechoslovakia who remained without regular live transmissions of the winter Olympics in Lake Placid because of the shortage of foreign exchange.

HONECKER GREETS BREZHNEV ON SOVIET MILITARY ANNIVERSARY

AU261414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Feb 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy we extend to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and to all members of the USSR Armed Forces, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

The Soviet people and their glorious armed forces have steadfastly defended their socialist fatherland against the counterrevolution and imperialist aggression. The magnificent victory over Hitlerite fascism brought liberation from fascist servitude both to the European peoples and to our people and it opened up for them the road to the socialist future.

Led by the CPSU, the glorious Soviet Armed Forces are fulfilling the honorable assignment of reliably protecting the building work of their home country and the gains of socialism and communism.

It is largely thanks to the military might of the Soviet Union that the European peoples have lived in peace for decades. Selflessly in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the armed forces of the first socialist state stand at the side of those who are struggling for freedom, independence and social progress.

In view of the course hostile to detente initiated by U.S. imperialism and NATO, the GDR regards it as a primary duty, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary we are commemorating this year, to even more resolutely endorse peace, detente and disarmament, and the implementation of the concerted foreign policy course of our community. In close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other allies in the socialist military coalition we shall at the same time do all that is necessary to enhance the defense power of our country.

In keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975 we regard it as our most important task to even more strongly fashion the comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries. The GDR will continue to reliably accomplish its internationalist assignment at the side of its allies in the future.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Soviet people and all members of the glorious USSR Armed Forces new successes in communist building and in the struggle for the defense and consolidation of peace.

SOVIET GENERALS, OFFICIALS PAY HOMAGE TO WAR DEAD IN BERLIN

AU261346 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Soviet representatives on Saturday commemorated the heroes who fell in the Great Patriotic War during a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial in the West Berlin Tiergarten district.[paragraph continues]

Soviet soldiers, some of whom lost their lives during the assault on the Reichstag Building, found their final place of rest there.

Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovsky, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the group's political administration, as well as other generals and officers of the Soviet Army bowed in honor of the victims. Ambassadors of socialist countries and representatives of other friendly countries in the GDR, representatives of national liberation organizations, Vladislav Bykov, consul general of the USSR in West Berlin, representatives of missions of socialist states in West Berlin as well as members of the bureau of the SEW Presidium and delegations of democratic organizations laid floral wreaths.

KESSLER, SOVIET GENERALS OPEN COMRADESHIP IN ARMS WEEK

AU261210 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday [21 February] the traditional 'week of comradeship in arms' was opened at the Rudolf Renner Motorized Rifle Regiment of the National People's Army. At an enthusiastic meeting, hundreds of members of the National People's Army and of the Soviet Army reaffirmed their determination to reliably protect the socialist gains in a firm alliance with the other fraternal armies. Their cordial soldiers' greetings went to Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration, and to Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the political administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany." This year's friendship week between Soviet and National Peoples Army Days will become a climax in the development of comradeship in class and arms.

"Colonel General Kessler conveyed to the Soviet brothers in class and arms cordial congratulations on the 62d anniversay of the glorious USSR Armed Forces. The National People's Army is most deeply indebted to the revelutionary and humanistic ideals of socialism which the socialist defense alliance has implemented in the 25 years of its existence for the benefit of peace, security and detente.

"The members of the National People's Army, shoulder to shoulder with their class comrades of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, in the Polish Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other fraternal armies, are reliably fulfilling their internationalist duty for the protection of socialism and peace.

"In his speech Colonel General Mednikov pointed out that the tasks related to the safe protection of the socialist gains are being fulfilled by the Soviet soldiers together with the comrades in arms of the National People's Army. The comradeship in arms among the two armies is an outstanding example of proletarian solidarity, of socialist internationalism and the unity of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. To the applause of the audience he greeted the members of the National People's Army on the forthcoming 24th anniversary of the GDR Army.

"Our parties and states have done everything possible to strengthen the positions of socialism and to deepen detente. Thanks to their policy the European peoples have already lived in peace for 35 years," the speaker noted.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET KUWAITI LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU262120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--A congratulatory cable on the national day of the State of Kuwait was sent by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The cable reads as follows:

I convey the most cordial greetings and best congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the national day of the State of Kuwait to you, Your Excellency, as well as to the friendly Kuwaiti people, in the name of the State Council and the people of the GDR as well as in my own name.

I can note with satisfaction that the friendly relations and the cooperation founded on mutual respect between the GDR and the State of Kuwait have developed positively. At the same time I am convinced that the fruitful relations between our peoples and states will continue to deepen and strengthen to our mutual advantage as well as in the interest of international detente and peace.

Please accept, Excellency, my best wishes in this spirit for success in your responsible activity for the benefit of the friendly Kuwaiti people, as well as for your health and your continued personal well-being.

On the same occasion, cordial congratulations were sent to the prime minister of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph.

SED GREETS BANGLADESH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU261335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Feb 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker from the SED Central Committee to the delegates of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh in Dacca]

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal combat greetings of the communists and the people of the socialist GDR to you, the delegates of the Third Party Congress of the Bangladesh Communist Party.

We follow with great attention and ties of solidarity the efforts of our brother party in Bangladesh to safeguard and consolidate the independence of the country and the democratic achievements of the workers. In this struggle your party has proved its worth as the vanguard of the working class and the workers of Bangladesh.

Your experience gained in the struggle for legality and unity of action with other political forces proves yet again that the teaching of Marxism-Leninism is invincible and that its attraction is forever increasing.

The SED values the internationalistic attitude of the Bangladesh communists in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, for the further anti-imperialistic cooperation of communist and worker parties, and of all progressive forces. We state with satisfaction that our parties are firmly linked by the joint Marxist-Leninist ideology, by close, fraternal relations and the friendship with Lenin's party.

We wish you, dear comrades, success in your consultations and new successes in the consolidation of your ranks, in the sacrificial struggle for the interests of the Bangladesh people and the further advance of the forces of peace and progress in the world.

HERRMANN LEADS SED DELEGATION TO JAPANESE COMMUNIST CONGRESS

Arrival in Tokyo

LD250954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0536 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo--A delegation led by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, arrived in Japan on Monday. It will attend the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party which begins in Atami on Tuesday.

On the same day representatives of the CPSU and many other communist parties arrived in Japan.

Message from SED

LD261200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo--The head of the SED delegation, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed a message of greetings from the SED to the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] during a cordial meeting today with the chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, Kenji Miyamoto. Joachim Herrmann also conveyed sincere greetings from Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated. The 15th JCP Congress was presented a tapestry bearing the portrait of Karl Marx.

VERNER WELCOMES RETURNING OLYMPIC COMPETITORS

LD261450 East Berlin Voice of the Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The second and last group of the GDR Olympic team was given a cordial welcome in Berlin today. Speaking on behalf of the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, congratulated the successful athletes on their results at Lake Placid. By their athletic performances and their exemplary behavior they represented their socialist country with honor while testifying to the high standard of physical training and sports in the republic.

The GDR athletes also contributed to safeguarding and reinforcing the objectives of the Olympic movement based on humanism, mutual respect, equality and friendship. Lake Placid gave a rebuff to those aggressive circles which are misusing the athletes and Olympic ideals for their reactionary machinations and want to involve them in the coils of the cold war. Sportsmen in all countries firmly welcomed the decision of the IOC which finally rejected the shameful attempt to boycott the Moscow Olympic games.

Paul Verner reaffirmed that the Olympic ideal which again proved its strength and viability at Lake Placid could flourish only in peace. It is gratifying that in a few month's time the Olympic flame will burn in Moscow. The Soviet capital will provide a truly Olympic atmosphere and become the venue of a demonstration of young athletes from all over the world for peace and friendship among peoples. Paul Verner expressed the conviction that the Moscow games will produce fresh impulses for the viability of the Olympic movement and its ideals, and that GDR athletes will make their own contribution to this.

INFLUENCE OF IRANIAN EVENTS ON U.S. ELECTION ANALYZED

LD261418 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI)--MTI's Andras Heltai reports from Washington:

The trends in the Iranian hostage crisis are holding out dangerous foreign and home political implications for the Carter administration. On Sunday the President tried to calm the people, but it is obvious that the White House is tensely watching news from Tehran whether Iran will be at last willing to release the American hostages or not.

Just a few days before, it was still an open secret in Washington that the government (?intermediaries), mainly French lawyers, reached a non-official agreement with the Iranian leadership: On the arrival of the United Nations Commission or shortly afterwards the American hostages will be (?set free). For months, Washington has sharply opposed Iran's claim for the U.N. investigations, and this position must have been changed only for a compensation offered. After all this, Khomeyni's announcement that decision on the release of the hostages can be made--some time in April--only by the Parliament to be elected in March, came as an extremely unpleasant surprise to the U.S. Government. The ayatollah also spoke of the need for American compromises in return for the release.

In a rather sharp reaction to the turnabout, the Washington State Department declared [words indistinct] what is at issue is not only the investigation of Iranian grievances, but also "a fast settlement of the crisis"--that is, the release of the hostages. In a tactical move, the statement made no mention of the possibility, regarded as particularly dangerous by the American side, that Khomeyni meant by the U.S. compromises the extradition of the shah. Washington refuses to extradite Pahlavi hidded in Panama with American help, something which may deadlock the whole bargain.

Should the hostages not be set free in the coming one or two weeks, as expected by Washington, the President will lose a lot in prestige. The hostage affair, [word indistinct] to enter its fourth month has served so far the President's chances for re-election, because the public eyes him as a circumspect leader. However, if his tactics prove to be a [word indistinct] failure, the public mood may as well turn against him. The coming days may be decisive, as the American government may find itself forces to recall [words indistinct] commission, [word indistinct] its mission fails for certain to lead to a soon release of the hostages.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ITALY MEETS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD211120 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, February 20 (MTI)--The Hungarian-Italian Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation held a session in Rome on February 19. The meeting assessed bilateral goods traffic between the two countries. The sides established that the turnover was developing dynamically and had totalled more than 550 million dollars in 1979.

At the end of the deliberations, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok and Italian Foreign Under Secretary A. Baslini, heads of the two delegations, signed a protocol.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER OUTLINES TRADE BALANCE

LD271331 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI)--Hungarian foreign trade has closed a successful year. The economic balance has improved and better results have been recorded than stipulated in reducing foreign trade deficit, said Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress while drawing the 1979 balancesheet of Hungary's import and export at a press conference held in Budapest on Tuesday.

As far as the development of foreign trade is concerned, 13 per cent more goods were exported in 1979 than in the preceding year, while imports during theyear remained 3 per cent below the 1978 level. The price level of the overall exports rose by 4 per cent, while that of the total imports went up by 5.6 per cent. Keeping in view the price changes, the overall exports swelled by 17 per cent, while imports registered a 3 per cent growth. The ratio of the non-rouble sales in the total exports expanded from 47.5 to 51.3 per cent. A contrary trend could be observed in the imports, though not to the same extent.

Speaking about Hungary's rouble-accounting trade, the foreign trade minister said that in 1979 the turnover grew by approximately 7 per cent over 1978. The terms of trade, however, worsened by about 2 per cent which conformed to the figure foreseen. The deterioration was due to world market price developments, since the basis for prices in 1979 was the price level of the 1974-78 span which emerged rather unfavourably for Hungary.

Hungarian-Soviet goods exchange, emphasized the foreign trade minister, is of fundamental significance for the country's national economy. The rouble trade between the two countries in 1979 exceeded 4,700 million roubles. The Hungarian export there was about 8 per cent higher and import 12 per cent bigger than in 1978. Hungary's trade traffic with the Soviet Union in 1979 formed nearly a third of the country's total foreign goods exchange both in import and export.

The stipulations in the annual agreements with the European socialist countries were fulfilled. The traffic expanded by 10 per cent during the year: export by 14 per cent, and import by 6 per cent.

Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress went on to point out that 34 per cent of Hungary's total sales to the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and 23 per cent of its total imports from there were transacted on the basis of more than 90 multilateral and over 160 bilateral production specialization agreements.

Machines and equipments constitute more than 50 per cent of Hungary's total sales to the Soviet Union and within these the share of products deriving from specialization agreements approximates 56 per cent.

By the end of the year, 47 per cent of Hungary's total energy requirements will be covered by imports from the Soviet Union.

As far as production specialization and cooperation is concerned, the German Democratic Republic is Hungary's second most significant partner after the Soviet Union.

Last year Hungary's non-rouble foreign trade emerged better than foreseen, underlined Peter Veress.

He told newsmen that the value of imports had not changed, but the exports had registered a dynamic growth of 26.4 per cent. In the vigorous expansion of export a favourable role was played by the fact that the outlets for primary products gradually improved and their prices went up too.

As far as Hungary is concerned, world market prices emerged unfavourably--oil price by 100 per cent after the Iranian developments, and other raw material prices by 13 per cent. Despite this, it caused no major deterioration in terms of the country's non-rouble trade. It was due to the fact that the import price increase in case of certain products slowed down their utilization and stimulated producers for a greater thriftiness than earlier. The country could ensure an export goods fund which registered a congenial world market price trend.

In the year under survey Hungarian exports to developed capitalist countries was 28 per cent higher than in 1978. Nearly a third of the growth in exports derived from increase in export prices, two thirds from increase in export quantity.

Hungary's biggest capitalist trade partners are the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Austria, France and Great Britain.

Despite difficult world economic conditions last year, Hungarian enterprises conducted lively cooperation activities. Export conducted in this sphere increase by 41 percent, and import by 22 per cent. Hungarian companies concluded 54 new cooperation deals in 1979. Some of these are aimed also at import substitution.

Finally the Hungarian foreign trade minister spoke about Hungary's trade with developing countries. He mentioned that a fast development was registered in goods exports to solvent markets which are expanding dynamically and are geographically close.

Some new outlets appeared last year, primarily in distant countries with solvent markets: Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. As far as developing countries are concerned, Hungary continues to transact a major part of its trade traffic in this category with seven states: Iraq, Kuwait, Syria, Algeria, Libya, Lebanon and Iran. Last year their share exceeded 64 per cent.

Speaking about tasks in the current year, Peter Veress said that since foreign trade plays a decisive role in Hungary's economic life, the country's participation in international business can be stepped up primarily through the exploitation of possibilities latent in enterprises' joint and coordinated activities. In harmony with the new forms of international economic relations, ways--especially those based on joint risk and responsibility--of cooperation between enterprises should be enriched. Hungary's foreign trade balance can be improved primarily through better price work, by stepping up export of good quality articles which can be economically produced and are in demand on foreign markets, by consolidating and expanding the already existing markets and by acquiring new ones, concluded Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE MARCH 6; ENERGY DISCUSSION PLANNED

LD231852 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened Parliament for Thursday, March 6.

Government proposes that Parliament should put on the agenda of discussion the bill on nuclear energy.

In keeping with the relative provision of the Hungarian Constitution, the agenda of the Parliament meeting will include also reports by the Presidential Council, the chief prosecutor and the president of the Supreme Court.

SURVEY SHOWS CROPS WINTERING WELL; TOP DRESSING APPLIED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 WA

[Excerpts] A recent survey of the fields in Heves County reveals that the crops have been wintering well. This is due largely to the fact that they were already well established by the time of the first snowfall. For weeks a snow cover as thick as 20-30 centimeters in some places has been blanketing the bread grains and fodder barley. Low night temperatures have been able to cause little harm. The specialists believe that there is no major danger to winter grains from extremely low temperatures or sudden cold fronts.

Winter grains have survived well in Fejer County, too, although fields left bare as the result of thaw may still be subject to freezing weather. However, delivery of seed for spring work is already underway. So far all seed needed for peas and grains and 70 percent of the corn seed has arrived. However, due to great problems in delivery, this county has received only three-quarters of what it needs for top-dressing. All told, 80,000 hectares are still in need of many carloads of chemical fertilizer. Aside from this and the fact that the fields are too muddy for machinery, men and equipment are ready for spring field work. The county's seven planes and one helicopter will be able to take care of top dressing 80,000 hectares within 2 weeks.

Fields in Vas County present a similarly encouraging sight. Over half the winter wheat sown on 46,000 hectares is graded "good;" only 10 percent has emerged unevenly. Winter barley is developing well also. Agroker is able to satisfy all demand for seeds--in fact, the selection of Slovak and GDR varieties has become greater. Forty percent of the area to be planted with corn will be sown with early-maturing varieties since the climate of Vas County is colder than that of other parts of the country.

Winter crops were sown at the appropriate time in Gyor-Sopron County. As of mid-October, barley and wheat had been sown on 7,200 and 63,500 hectares respectively. The grains wintered extremely well; only 5 percent are deemed to have emerged poorly. Chemical fertilizer has been spread on 40 percent of the fields. The farms here are able to store the fertilizer under cover so that none of the active ingredients are lost.

Applying top dressing to its 129,000 hectares of well-developing winter grain is currently the most important job of farmers in Szolnok County. In some regions this work has been completed. Where fields are too wet for machines, planes are being used.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--On Tuesday [19 February], a Hungarian-Spanish road transportation agreement was signed in Madrid. The agreement, which applies to both goods and passenger transportation, was signed on behalf of Spain by Jose Joaquin Puig, deputy secretary of state, and on behalf of Hungary by Dr Laszlo Kincses, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Madrid. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Feb 80 p 4 AU]

KRUCZEK ADDRESSES 18 FEBRUARY SEJM SESSION

AU261405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 80 pp 3, 4 AU

[Speech by PZPR Politburo member Wladyslaw Kruczek on behalf of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club at the 18 February Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] The government, the leadership of which the honorable house today has entrusted to PZPR Politburo member Edward Babiuch, is facing great and responsible tasks resulting from the eighth congress program. The initial outline of government intentions is consistent with that program and with the decisions of the highest forum of our party.

The initial assumptions are consistent with the eighth congress program and respond to PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek's appeal for the immediate and universal implementation of the tasks posed by congress decisions.

The premier's correct statement promises efforts to effectively eliminate from the practice of our social and economic life whatever hinders our progress and makes it difficult. He is right in saying that our main task is to improve efficiency, to harmonize economic development more effectively, to achieve better results in foreign trade, to streamline the investment front, to enhance the performance of the central and local bodies of state and economic administration and to increase work discipline and productivity. He is right in stressing that we must overcome subjective shortcomings such as lax responsibility, poor discipline in implementing the cooperative contracts entered into by economic units, poor use of raw and other materials, production means and manpower, and strangling the initiative of industrial workers by too many and too detailed decisions issued by the central planning and administrative bodies.

As Edward Babiuch stressed, the effort to immediately go to work on the 1981-85 plan for the country's further socioeconomic development is a particularly important and responsible task facing the government. In keeping with the eighth congress resolutions, the 5-year plan should become the basic instrument of directive management. It should determine the main aims and resources of the state's socioeconomic policy and define the lines of further necessary structural changes in our economy.

An important task for the government will be to work out--on the basis of the evaluation of the present state of planning, administration and the economic-fiscal system--a comprehensive program for improving the performance of our economy as a whole. The resulting solutions should be implemented so that they are binding on the entire economy by 1983.

The favorable implementation of economic tasks depends on the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of the entire system of the socialist states and on the strength of our people's political-moral unity, the intensification and consolidation of which is aided by our party's cooperation with the allied parties--the ZSL and the DP--and with all organizations and social forces rallied in the National Unity Front as well as with the millions of nonparty citizens.

Today we simply must have an effective performance by the managing cadres in all administrative and economic bodies and militant forms of socialist democracy every day. We must have the development of shared general and economic management, consultations, meaningful discussions, social initiative and control over implementation of decisions.

The forms of self-government developed in our system of socialist democracy as well as social and cooperative organizations should play an ever increasing role.

We welcome the premier's promise that the government will tighten its cooperation with the bodies of socialist democracy representing the collective will, wisdom and experience of the Polish workers class, the people's leading social force. That concerns the further extension of trade union participation in the state decisions on the issues of production, economic management, working and living conditions and upbringing. The promise in question means efforts to further strengthen the role of workers self-government groups in the process of plant management, improving work organization, increasing productivity, stimulating technological progress, insuring work safety and hygiene and solving industrial workers' vital problems.

We must improve the system of the rights and duties of citizens, strengthen citizen unity, raise our society's knowledge of legal regulations, insure that the rule of law is universally observed and enjoys a high status and make more effective efforts to counter attempts to violate the principles of social justice as well as the legal and moral norms of our socialist society.

As an indestructible unit of the socialist community, our fatherland is known for its important contribution to the defense and consolidation of peace in Europe and the world. That is why we fully approve the premier's pronouncements on our course of action in foreign policy.

We are sure that the government's activities will help tighten further our friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the entire socialist community and that the government will make comprehensive efforts to promote the process of international détente, to diffuse tensions, to peacefully solve conflicts, to curb the arms race and to develop disarmament measures.

Presenting the government's position on many crucial issues, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has often spoken from the rostrum from which I now have the honor to speak on behalf of the PZPR Sejm Deputies' Club. Comrade deputies, allow me to add my tribute to Comrade Edward Gierek's tribute to Piotr Jaroszewicz, that outstanding party and state leader.

The correct formulation of its tasks by the government is just one of the conditions for the favorable implementation of our state's all-national plans. Society's support and commitment expressed in the ever more effective performance on the part of workers, farmers and the intelligentsia are of decisive importance.

The atmosphere and meaningful working character of the eighth party congress and expressions of the universal support given to the congress program by our society are proof that we can count on our people's honest, militant and civic attitude to the tasks and problems we have discussed together.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic has presented us with a preliminary outline of its activities fully consistent with the eighth congress resolutions. On behalf of the PZPR Sejm Deputies' Club I wish to state that, in pursuing its activities, the government can count on the active support of our party's deputies and all functionaries and members.

GIEREK CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF VOIVODSHIP FIRST SECRETARIES

ID270654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees was held in Warsaw today to discuss the party's tasks emerging from the eighth congress. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chaired the meeting.

COMMENTARY ON 'FIRM, CALM' TONE OF BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD231034 Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb, PAP--"The analysis of the current situation in the USSR and the world and mapping out further paths of activity for the near and distant future--these were the basic leitmotifs of the speech delivered by general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev during his Friday meeting with Moscow voters," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The speech was kept in a firm but calm tone. It was very matter-of-fact and contrasted sharply with the anti-Soviet hullabaloo raised in the West, especially in the USA, by politicians representing a trend strongly reminiscent of the cold-war years. This kind of serious voice from Moscow is very important now, when the international situation is characterized by an increased lack of stability as compared to previous years."

"It must be pointed out that the Soviet leader has once more warned against the sharpening of the international situation, at the same time pointing with optimism to the permanence of peaceful structures, to the existence of a basic factor of international life--the policy of the socialist community, the socialist communities' joint struggle for detente and diminishing the threat of a world holocaust."

The daily concludes that Leonid Brezhnev's words confirm the consistency with which the Soviet Union is carrying out its peaceful policy. It is a policy which finds full support of the Polish society.

PAP DENOUNCES U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON ASEAN STATES

LD261423 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Almost at the same time when the U.S. doctrine of foreign policy proclaiming various regions of the world as the zone of the "U.S. vitally important interests" was pronounced, the first direct effects of this new policy from the position of force have appeared. Pakistan became the place inaugurating somehow the pursuance of this policy. The Pakistani Government hastily "bought" the U.S. concept of the Asian security. It boils down to intensifying Washington's military presence on that continent and the possibility of interfering in internal affairs of individual states.

In striving to win over the greatest possible number of allies to implement its newest strategy, the U.S. administration has started applying appropriate instruments of pressure also in other Asian capitals.

After India, which has been markedly suspicious over the White House arguments justifying a provocative programme for militarization and fanning up tension in international relations, the U.S. has chosen the five ASEAN states, says the Polish interpress agency.

The U.S. is again severely testing peace in Asia, which has for many tens of years been an area of brutal imperialist aggressions aimed against stability, progress, and development of nations of that region. For some time now, good-neighborly relations and peaceful co-operation, created with such a difficulty by the Asians themselves, have been overwhelmed by the openly militaristic and hegemonistic strivings of the U.S. and China, increasingly often operating in the well attuned duet. The common aim of this alliance is to intimidate Asian countries, to split advocates of peace, detente and progress, and to destroy results of the hitherto regional co-operation of Asian states.

This has been going on under the pretext of Washington's "concern" over the "security" of the five ASEAN states manifested first of all by the efforts to turn the ASEAN into a military bloc and to use it as a substitute for the extinct military organization of the SEATO.

The ASEAN has contributed many positive elements to the creation of peaceful structures in South-East Asia. Will it depart--now under the pressure of U.S. "hawks"--from its ideas of turning Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality and free from foreign interference? Or will it follow the voice of reason?

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON PROBLEMS FACING POLAND

LD261617 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Giulietto Chiesa report]

[Text] It is said that in order to seek the truth of a nation, of a people, it is often more useful to identify a part, a significant detail, rather than to try and paint a complete picture. However true or false this hypothesis may be, any Italian happening to pass by the Monument to the Unknown Polish Soldier in the vast Victory Square could not miss the significance of the choice of building which the Poles elevated as a symbol of their hatred of war. Compared with the flag-waving rhetoric to which we have been accustomed--and not only by fascism--the mere fragment of a building, topped by broken columns, with brickwork splintered by explosions which show through in the midst of the ancient marble, housing the Unknown Polish Soldier's body, cannot fail to impress.

A people who hate war because they have always been afflicted by wars and crushed between powerful neighbors and have therefore always been conscious of their national identity, jealous of their traditions and pugnacious; even this is an unsatisfactory, incomplete and partial description, but one which makes it possible to examine socialist Poland, its problems and its contradictions without ever forgetting that its history did not begin with socialism and that its present, however you wish to judge it, is not identical with the economic structures and material foundations constructed during the postwar period. No Pole, communist or otherwise, with whom we have spoken appeared to have forgotten this.

Peasant Traditions Still Intact

Significant details: "You are unlikely to see a hammer and sickle against a red background in Poland," one of my escorts told me. "We have our flag and our national coat of arms; we prefer not to bother about others." Indeed so, and there were few slogans marking the Eighth Polish United Workers Party Congress and no portrait of the leaders. There are significant details such as the fact that many buses display colored portraits of Pope Wojtyla on their dashboards, though their drivers may tell you that they prefer socialism to capitalism, "because we have less worries."

It is a socialist country in which it is possible to have a passport and to spend holidays abroad in Western countries, in which there is a relative but working political pluralism and in which there are nonparty newspapers which express their opinion even when they disagree with the party which holds power.

It is certainly a socialist country, but one in which industry produced not much more than half of the national income even during the last 3 years and whose peasant traditions are therefore still intact.

There are crowded churches and radio broadcasts on the work of Catholic theologian Teilhard de Chardin, and a vigorous cultural life closely intertwined with Western currents of thought.

After Gomulka's Fall

The Poland which is confronting the eighties is a country which is undergoing a rapid process of economic and social transformation--firmly embedded in the socialist community's political, economic and military system and at the same time linked to the West by a host of past and present ties. This is a difficult balance which is the outcome of the decisions made 10 years ago, after Gdansk and Szczecin and after Gomulka's fall.

The decision made at that time was to modernize the production system by using all the opportunities afforded by international credit to import technologies, develop the consumer goods industries, increase imports of foodstuffs and construct more housing developments has been implemented, and vigorously. People live better in Poland than they did 10 years ago. But the crisis in the Western economies has seeped in and combined with the backwardness of the production structures, planning methods and the outlook of many trained personnel. It has thus been necessary to apply the brake, and in so doing the dangerous threshold of popular protest has again been reached. This is an unstable see-saw, which this time, 4 years after the incidents in Radom and Ursus caused by the decision to increase some prices, has brought about the early retirement of Prime Minister Jaroszlewicz. Gierek asserted from the congress platform that "socialism contains within itself the antibodies capable of overcoming the infection" of the crisis emanating from the West, but, under the specific circumstances under which this remark was made, this seems a hope rather than a certainty.

However, there are few in Poland who believe that it is possible to turn back. It is impossible to become immured again behind the economic and cultural boundaries which have now been opened up. The big Plosk refinery which we visited and which produces 70 percent of the country's entire petroleum byproducts, receives its raw material from a Soviet pipeline, but is a colossal synthesis of all the most advanced industrial technology produced by the West--French computers, Italian refining equipment, German cracking equipment and Japanese and U.S. control equipment. How would it be possible to dispense with all this without asking people to turn back and to renounce a relative but by now appreciable prosperity, regarded as well established?

"The conditions of detente were very favorable for us," an interlocutor who prefers to remain anonymous told us: "We felt stronger as a country and as individuals. If matters change for the worse, all the political and economic, domestic and international scope for maneuver which we had will be reduced."

The reasons for the emphasis which Gierek placed on matters of detente are therefore very real and not propagandist. There remains the worrisome fact that among all the economic indicators, that which increased least over the last 3 years was productivity (only another 11 percent), and that for some time now exports have not succeeded in keeping pace with commitments to purchase on credit machinery and equipment, complete plants and manufacturing licenses. The foreign debt is increasing while the state is being obliged to reduce the rate of investment in order to maintain the rate of increase in expenditure on social services and on supporting the prices of foodstuffs.

"We have improved the manufacturers' technique, but not their outlook," I heard repeatedly in several private conversations. And indeed speeches very explicitly denouncing the manufacturers' so-called "subjective difficulties" were heard from the congress platform, especially those by the regional delegates. But the problem remains unresolved.

The Communist Party has opened its doors to the younger generation and increased the number of members and candidates to over 3 million--an increase of over 650,000, most of whom are young people--in an attempt to meet the demand for participation and the sharing of responsibility. "But recruitment methods remain bureaucratic and the internal debate is very poor and would need to be very different to persuade people to commit themselves." The opinion of various young people with whom we have spoken does not differ greatly from that which we have reported.

What will happen when the contradictions, which for the present are just taking shape, are manifested in all their intensity? "The danger," we were told, "is that we will be confronted again with grave social tensions like those of 1956 and 1970. The structures have changed but the basic problems have remained unresolved." And we heard another party member add sharp criticism of the social injustices which the valorization of the market is beginning to create: "Millionaires have begun to appear here again. The inequalities in incomes are excessive, and everybody is aware of them. There are those who can buy Japanese cars and there are those who have to sweat in order to save. But there are also those who earn enough and do not know how to spend what they earn. However, protest, which is often just, also stems from a widespread egalitarian philosophy which is very easy to understand and is also very convenient, based on job security and on indifference toward the fate of the national economy. How is the problem to be resolved? Certainly not by turning back. Rather, we must resolve to modernize the socialist system, change the way of governing and surmount the opposition to increasing the number of independent decision-making centers."

Gierek concluded the congress by closing ranks and strengthening the unity of the political leadership around himself. His prestige is unquestioned, and not only among party members. He would need time to keep in view and carry forward, together with the structural modernization process, that of an internal political opening, without jeopardizing Poland's delicate position within the system of socialist countries. This seems an essential path in order to be understood and supported by the people.

Today--this was clearly seen at the congress--he is the man who offers most guarantees to all the protagonists in Poland's affairs, inside and outside its borders. But the facts seem to indicate that this time he will have to rely more on his courage than on his intellect.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING MEETING AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU262016 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Excerpts] A working meeting of the first secretaries, the secretaries in charge of agricultural and economic matters of the county party committees, the general directors of county agricultural boards, of directors of county trusts of state agricultural enterprises, of trusts for the mechanization of agriculture and of horticultural trusts took place at the RCP Central Committee headquarters yesterday and today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The meeting was also attended by members of the Political Executive Committee, Central Committee secretaries, Central Committee members, section chiefs and deputy section chiefs and other Central Committee aktivists, leadership cadres from economic ministries and other central institutions, as well as representatives of mass and civic organizations.

Being part and parcel of the constant dialog promoted by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with the party aktiv, with responsible people in the economy and other sectors and with specialists, the meeting, which was of a pronounced working nature, examined the activity carried out by the party-state bodies to improve work in agriculture and to fulfill the industry and investment plan and to work out the measures required to commendably implement the 1980 economic goals and those for the overall 5-year plan, so as to insure conditions to implement the 12th RCP Congress decisions.

The proceedings took place in plenum and in two working groups: Agriculture and industry and investments.

The participants in the meeting stressed the successes recorded in all fields of socio-economic life by the working people in our fatherland who are closely united with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They stressed the achievements recorded in the comprehensive development of counties and the results achieved in improving the material and cultural living standards of all our people. They also stressed the shortcomings that were obvious last year in economic activity, examined the reasons for the shortcomings and stressed how the party bodies and organizations must act to eliminate such shortcomings and fulfill the uniform national plan in every index in a smooth manner and under qualitatively better conditions. During the discussions, special attention was paid to agricultural matters, including those linked with the preparation of the coming spring campaign, to completely achieving the planned vegetable and animal production, to insuring deliveries to the central state stock, to efficiently using land stock and to appropriately using the material-technical basis and the labor force in villages.

Special stress was placed on the importance of increasing, at all levels, the responsiblity of the party bodies and organizations, of the leadership cadres and specialists in agriculture, beginning with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry down to the last agricultural unit. The speakers stressed that the main weight of the overall activity should shift from bureaus to agricultural units by acting in an effective and efficient manner to commendably organize the production process and labor and to concretely resolve, on the spot, all problems linked with the continuous development of agricultural production.

Stressing that numerous working collectives in industry have fulfilled the plan for the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan ahead of schedule and that certain units have reported that they have completely fulfilled the tasks envisaged for the entire 5-year plan, the speakers at the meeting emphasized the positive experience gained by a number of enterprises.

At the same time, they stressed that certain economic units have not fulfilled their plan in several indexes, but primarily regarding item-specified production.

The speakers voiced their determination to take energetic actions at all levels to make up for all lags in the shortest possible time and to completely fulfill plan provisions. They also discussed how each country is fulfilling its industrial and agricultural program and that of housing construction. They stressed the importance of observing the deadline for commissioning new production capacities and for achieving the planned parameters and criticized lags in fulfilling the investment program in 1979 and in the first two months of the current year, and stressed how those lags can be eliminated rapidly along with immediately putting into operation the planned production capacities for this year and fulfilling the tasks linked with housing construction.

Within the framework of the two working groups, ministers and leaders of certain central economic bodies supplied answers to problems raised by participants in the discussions and outlined the measures necessary to eliminate shortcomings and to insure the necessary conditions for fulfilling this year's plan provisions in all indexes.

The participants in the meeting expressed the determination of the communists, of all working people--Romanian, Hungarian, German and of other nationalities--to act with great responsibility in this decisive year of the 5-year plan to fulfill the plan under the most favorable conditions, as well as the very important economic targets set forth by the 12th party congress, thus increasing the contribution to the continual flourishing of Socialist Romania and to improving the well-being of all our people.

At the end of the working meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took the floor. The speech will be published.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE COUNCIL HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

AU262113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/2/1980--A plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture took place in Bucharest on Tuesday. Analysed were the fulfillment of the 1979 plan in agriculture and the food industry, as well as the measures to be taken for the fulfillment of the plan indices for 1980, the programme of measures regarding the organization and unfolding of farm operations in 1980, the situation of the livestocks registered by the 1979 census and the measures to be taken for the implementation of the provisions for this year, the proposals regarding the development of agriculture and the food industry over 1981-1985.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting were chaired by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP OFFICIAL PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

AU261932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/2/1980--Setsu Shiga, secretary-general of the Japan-Romanian friendship parliamentary group, director of the International Bureau of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over February 24-26 at the invitation of the parliamentary group for Romania-Japan friendship relations.

During the interview he had with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, satisfaction was expressed at the course of the Romanian-Japanese relations of multiple planes and stress was laid on the two parliaments' contribution to a better reciprocal knowledge, to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and productive cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

During his visit, the guest also met Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as members of the parliamentary group for Romania-Japan friendship relations.

BURTICA CONDUCTS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN BEIJING

AU261923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES, 26/2/1980--Interviews and talks between Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry, and Song Zhenming, minister of petroleum industry of the People's Republic of China took place in Beijing.

Examined were the possibilities of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation between Romania and China, new measures and actions meant to stimulate them being agreed upon.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION DEPUTY MINISTER IN LIBYA

AU251525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Romanian delegation led by Mihail Tenea, deputy minister of industrial construction, during a visit to Tripoli, had talks with Libyan officials on the implementation of tasks concerning the development of cooperation between Romania and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVED BY BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

AU251952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Dacca, AGERPRES, 25/2/1980--The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, received Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, now in Dacca at head of a Romanian governmental delegation.

The Romanian chief delegate handed over a message of friendship to President Ziaur Rahman from President Nicolae Ceausescu, and conveyed him cordial greetings, wishes of good health and personal happiness, as well as of progress and prosperity to the people of Bangladesh.

Thanking for the message, the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh conveyed warmest greetings, wishes of good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of welfare and full success to the Romanian people.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed by both sides at the upward course of the relations between Romania and Bangladesh in the economic, technological, political, cultural and other fields of activity, stress being laid on the determination of the governments of their countries to intensify their fruitful cooperation, in keeping with the agreements reached at highest level, during the visit President Ziaur Rahman paid to Romania in October 1978, in harmony with the fundamental interests of the two friendly peoples.

Opinions were also exchanged on some aspects of the contemporary life, noted with satisfaction being the similitude of Romania and Bangladesh stands on the questions approached, and emphasis being placed on the two country's wish to amplify their collaboration on an international plane.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY PUNGAN

AU192037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Islamabad, (AGERPRES) 19/2/1980--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's special envoy Vasile Pungan, minister, secretary of state.

On the occasion, the Pakistani president was conveyed a message of friendship from Romania's president.

President Ziaul Haq conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes, as well as warm thanks for the efforts he deploys for the continuation of the process of detente and consolidation of peace in the world.

During the talks, a broad exchange of views was made on international problems, inclusive of the situation in the region. Vasile Pungan outlined the considerations and stands of Romania's president as regards the peaceful settlement, by political solutions of the problems facing mankind, for the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

Discussed were also problems of the Romanian-Pakistani relations, with stress on both sides' determination to develop the economic cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

Participating in the talks were Lucian Petrescu, Romanian ambassador in Islamabad; Agha Shahi, special foreign affairs adviser to the president; Shah Nawaz, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; General M. Arif, chief of staff in the general staff; R. Piracha, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

INDUSTRIAL, INCOMES GROWTH IN 5 YEARS REPORTED

AU161138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU

["Dynamism of Industry in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 16/2/1980--The lapse of time coinciding with the present parliamentary legislature in Romania--the 1976-1980 five-year plan period--is significant for the high rates of the country's industrial development. The volume of the industrial production will grow by 70 percent, at a some 11 per cent average annual rate. This industrial production, that is estimated to be 1004.3 billion lei, shows that Romania's potential will be 53 times the industrial level of 1938.

In the whole of the industrial development a more dynamic rate was witnessed by the machine building industry--over 13 per cent, and by the chemical industry--some 14 per cent. In turn, the consumer goods industry scores a some 60 per cent growth. The last half decade is also illustrative of an intensified process of renewing and up-dating of the industrial production some 10,000 new types of machinery, plant and installations started being produced. The consequence: In 1980 the new and redesigned products make 44 percent of the value of the industrial production.

The sustained development of industry makes this basic branch of the national economy contribute at present some 60 per cent to the formation of the national income and over 75 per cent to covering the needs of economy in point of machinery and equipment. Over 35 per cent of the employed population of the country work in industry.

In the future too Romania will maintain high development rates in industry. Over 1981-1985 industry will score an average 10 per cent growth rate with the net production and 9 per cent with the overall production. The basic processing branches--metallurgy, machine building, chemistry and the consumer goods industry--will represent over 90 per cent of the industrial production in 1985.

The materialization of these targets will afford Romania to leave behind the level of a developing country, ranking as a country of medium development by the end of the period.

Personal Income Gains

AU161138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU

["Romania: Population's Incomes Are Steadily Rising"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/2/1980--The present legislature, which is to conclude on March 9, was fertile also as regards the rise in the population's standards of living. Thus, at the beginning of the year, the working personnel's average monthly remuneration was of 2,100 lei, 513 lei more than in 1975. As against the same year of reference following the increase of the nominal remunerations in conditions of a controlled price evolution, the real remuneration of the working personnel raised by 24.5 per cent in 1979 while the peasants' incomes, per active person, were 28.7 per cent bigger.

The second remuneration rise stage in the 1976-1980 five-year plan period is under way. By the end of the year all categories of personnel will benefit from higher incomes. The remuneration will increase by more than 32 per cent on an average over the whole five-year period, almost 7.5 million working people benefitting by this rise.

Child rate benefits were increased for the second time last year, the funds being secured through a reduction of the military expenditures by 500 million lei. The second pension rise stipulated for the 1976-1980 period was applied.

Population's incomes will further increase. Thus in the first half of the next decade the population's total real incomes will be 23-25 per cent higher as to 1980, the average real remuneration raising by 16-18 per cent, the 1:5.5 ratio between the lowest and highest remuneration in the economy being maintained. A more balanced correlation between the incomes of the working people in towns and villages is envisaged, the real incomes of the peasantry increasing by 20-25 per cent. Pensions will rise by 23 per cent on an average.

The dynamics of the working personnel's average net remuneration in the last 15 years is as follows: 1,028 lei in 1965, 1,595 lei in 1975 and 2,238 lei at the end of 1980.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/2/1980--The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the venue of Romanian-Australian consultations during which the sides looked into the present stage of the bilateral relations and discussed some of the international problems of common interest. The Australian delegation, headed by roving Ambassador Russel W. Fox, called on Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU]

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL--Bucharest AGERPRES 14/2/80--A protocol on goods exchanges and payments was signed in Bucharest on February 14 between Romania and Hungary for 1980. The volume of mutual goods deliveries is to grow as compared to 1979. Romania will deliver machine-tools for metal and wood working, oilfield equipment, building equipment, computation technique, bearings, measuring and control instruments, automation means, freight cars, hydraulic diesel engines, transport means, chemicals, building materials, salt, consumer goods and other commodities. In its turn, Hungary will deliver machine-tools, metallurgical equipment, machinery and equipment for the light, food and chemical industries, telecommunication means, measuring and control instruments, bearings, diesel engines and other motor sub-assemblies, steel and aluminium rolled goods, chemicals, refractories, consumer goods and others. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/2/1980--Marking 100 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Netherlands, Frank Robert de Bruin, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Netherlands in Bucharest, gave a reception on Wednesday. The brief speeches delivered by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Frank Robert de Bruin highlighted the rich historical traditions grounded on the esteem and friendship between the two peoples, as well as the steady development of the Romanian-Dutch relations on various planes. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 13 Feb 80 AU]

FRG BANK BRANCH--Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/2/1980--The joint West German-Romanian Bank "Frankfurt-Bukharest Bank AG" of Frankfurt set up a branch in Bucharest. The branch will handle operations characteristic of the commercial banks, contributing to the further development of the commercial exchanges with foreign countries and international economic cooperation with partners in the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU]

FISHING VESSEL LAUNCHED--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/2/1980--Braila ship yards launched "Paringul", the first ocean-fishing vessel built in Romania. This is a 5,280 ton vessel sailing at a 14.6 knots/hour speed. Its modern, automatic installations and equipment make it also apt to best process the fish into fish mill and oil. The ship is also endowed with modern outfit for its 97 crew. Information from the speciality department reads that soon, another ship yard--in Tulcea--will start building this sort of vessel that will become part of the ocean fishing national fleet. Now the Romanian ocean fishing fleet has 40 modern ships summing up nearly 60,000 tons, built by yards in the G.D.R., Poland and the U.S.S.R. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU]

TITO'S CONDITION UNCHANGED; BLEEDING TENDENCY 'MORE PRONOUNCED'

LD271122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has not changed since yesterday. In addition to the problems involving the lungs and heart mentioned yesterday, the tendency toward bleeding is more pronounced. Further intensive treatment measures are being carried.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

CARTER MESSAGE TO TITO, KOLISEVSKI DELIVERED BY AMBASSADOR

LD262026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 26 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has sent a message for President Tito and for Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski. In the message, best wishes are expressed for President Tito's recovery. The message also presents U.S. views on topical international questions raised in President Tito's message of this February. The message from President Carter was today presented to Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic by U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Lawrence Eagleburger.

UN ENVOY CALLS FOR MIDEAST SOLUTION AT DEBATE ON ISRAEL

LD261507 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] United Nations, February 26 (TANJUG)--Israel was vehemently condemned at the last night's Security Council debate on the situation in the occupied Arab territories. All speakers who have so far taken the floor have condemned Israel's policy of an increasing colonization and annexation of these territories. The Security Council had called the mayor of Hebron to come to New York and give evidence before the council but the Israeli Government did not permit him to come. The ongoing Security Council debate is considering a report of its commission which includes the representatives of Portugal, Bolivia and Zambia. The conclusion of the commission is that Israel's policy in these territories represents a serious threat to peace.

Yugoslav Ambassador Miljan Komatina said that any further prolongation of a solution to the Middle East problem would mean a complicity in denying an entire people its rights. He stressed that Yugoslavia will support any action of the council conclusive to a peaceful, comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the crisis, which solution it endorses together with all nonaligned countries. Komatina upheld the Islamic Conference's proposal that the Israeli violation of the norms of the international law be brought before the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

An Arab League representative reported to the council that new Israeli settlements have been established in the occupied territories since the latest finding of the commission. The representative of Jordan said that in this period Israel has increased colonized land in the occupied territories from 27.1 to 31.4 percent. This means that Israel has confiscated one third of the occupied territory. To all the arguments set forth in the debate the Israeli representative retorted that his government is implementing a "liberal policy" in the occupied territories, and that the council's debate is an "attempt by the enemies of the peace to make the peace process impossible". This remark has been assessed by some of the participants as inadmissibly ridiculing the Security Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO BANGLADESH, INDIA

'Joint Statement' in Bangladesh

ID251700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2024 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca--The joint statement on the visit by the Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs to the People's Republic of Bangladesh has been published in Dacca:

At the invitation of Professor Shamsul Haq, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs, paid an official and friendly visit to Bangladesh 23-24 February 1980. Josip Vrhovec was accompanied by senior officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. During his visit Josip Vrhovec called on Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. During their meeting the federal secretary conveyed to the president of Bangladesh a message from the Yugoslav President Tito. Ziaur Rahman conveyed his greetings and best wishes to President Tito, and also a message through the Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and the minister of foreign affairs, Professor Shamsul Haq, carried out an extensive exchange of views on the current international situation and also on regional and bilateral matters. They discussed, in particular, the present worsening of the crisis situation in Asia, the activity of nonalined countries following the sixth summit and also bilateral relations between the two countries.

During the talks, which took place in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere which is evidence of the mutual understanding and friendship characteristic of the relations between the two nonalined countries, the two ministers noted with pleasure the identity of their views on the majority of international questions and problems which they discussed.

The two ministers expressed their serious concern over the rapid deterioration of the international situation. They noted that in a situation of increased use of force, of military intervention and of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, the attempts to accept or legalize such policies and actions in international relations represent a threat to independence and sovereignty of states and also jeopardize peace and security in the world. The two ministers stressed that such developments make the solution of existing crises and of other key international questions more difficult and are responsible for the emergence of new centers of crisis and conflicts.

The two ministers expressed their concern over the constant deterioration of the situation in Asia, contributed to also by the latest events in Afghanistan which seriously threaten peace and relaxation of tension in the world. They pointed out that this serious situation can be overcome successfully only on the basis of the consistent application of the principles of the UN Charter. This requires withdrawal of foreign troops and abstention from any interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

The two ministers expressed their concern over constant threats to peace in the Middle East which are a consequence of continual Israeli aggressio .

The Bangladesh and Yugoslav ministers stressed their conviction that an all-embracing and equitable solution can be attained only by returning all occupied territories, including Jerusalem, to the Arabs, and by full recognition of the inalienable sovereign rights of the Palestinians to their own state.

In discussing the situation in Kampuchea the two ministers expressed their deep concern over the constant conflict in that country. The Bangladesh and Yugoslav ministers pointed out the need to reestablish peace, to consistently respect the principles of nonalinement and to withdraw all foreign troops from this region in keeping with the UN General Assembly resolution concerning a peaceful solution of the problem of Kampuchea and the elimination of the crisis.

The two sides noted with concern that the majority of the peoples in South Africa continue to be denied their sovereign rights to freedom and independence. The two sides expressed their full support for the peoples of that region and for their struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

The two sides expressed their hope that a peaceful and equitable transfer of power to the African majority in Zimbabwe will be carried out strictly in keeping with the London agreement. In connection with this the Bangladesh side informed the Yugoslav side about Bangladesh's membership in the commission to supervise the elections in Zimbabwe.

The two ministers drew attention to the dangers stemming from the armament race which represents a growing threat to peace and security in the world. They stressed that universal and complete disarmament is of essential importance for the survival of mankind and that all the nations should be active in this direction. In this connection they stressed the importance of the United Nations General Assembly special session's decision on disarmament and called for the consolidation of the United Nations role in the solution of this key question of the modern world in which they see the nonalined countries having to play a special role.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1132 GMT on 25 February carries a report on the joint statement adding that: "In view of the tense situation in the region Vrhovec and Haq particularly urged the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone of peace.

["'Non-aligned countries, which are most frequently exposed to foreign interference, intervention and the use of force, must double their efforts and, on the basis of the non-aligned policy, take initiatives to eliminate dangers facing the world today', the communique stresses.

["In this context, Vrhovec and Haq stressed that the non-aligned of all countries in strengthening peaceful coexistence and the process of detente and in solving problems by peaceful means." [sentence as received]

[The TANJUG English version also notes that: "Vrhovec and Haq expressed disappointment over the stagnation in the establishment of new, and more equitable relations in the world and over the lack of readiness on the part of developed countries to contribute to the solution of this vital international problem."]

Beginning of India Visit

ID242232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 24 Feb 80 ID

[Text] New Delhi--Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec told journalists at Delhi airport, at the beginning of his 2-day visit to India, that the exchange of views with his host, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, will cover the most important international problems. At Delhi airport late tonight he stressed that there were reasons for Yugoslav-Indian talks at this time, especially concerning the international situation, "which is not good." "We shall also discuss our bilateral relations, which, as you know, are very good, but we can always provide fresh stimulus to their development," Vrhovec told the journalists.

Answering the question whether "establishment of a nonalined approach to the problems of the region" could be expected, the federal secretary said: "We must always have a nonalined approach to all international problems." Vrhovec did not want to spell out whether a ministerial meeting of nonalined countries in connection with the current unfavorable developments in the world could be expected soon. "Many and various ideas exist, but we can talk about them when we come to an agreement," he said.

At Delhi airport, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec was welcomed by N. Krishnan, Indian under secretary of external affairs, and by a group of high officials from the ministry, because the minister of external affairs, as stated by a government official, did not feel well.

During his stay in New Delhi, the federal secretary, who is accompanied by his assistant, Ignac Golob, and by other officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, will have two meetings and talks with his host, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. According to the visit program, Josip Vrhovec will be received by President of the Republic Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec arrived at the Indian capital following his 2-day official visit to Bangladesh. At Dacca airport, following successful talks which took place in an atmosphere of exceptional understanding and friendship, Josip Vrhovec and members of his party were seen off by the Bangladesh Minister of Foreign Affairs Shamsul Haq and by a group of senior ministry officials.

Initial Talks with Rao

ID252236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 25 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and India have turned down any form of foreign intervention or interference in international relations. This common stand was expressed at the initial talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Josip Vrhovec, as head of a delegation of high-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat, has been, since last night, on a two-day official visit to India, during which he will be received by President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Yugoslavia's and India's foreign ministers exchanged views on some international questions, in which the identity or closeness of views on causes of the current crisis in the world were manifested. Their first talks covered focuses of crises in the world, such as central Asia, southern Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

The two sides emphasized that especially Asia is becoming an area of rivalry between the big powers and a focus of crises. It was noted that the nonsolution of old crises and the appearance of new ones are jeopardizing the process of detente and are returning the world to the line of the cold war.

Considering the worrisome situation in international relations, the two sides reiterated their stands on the need of returning to detente and cooperation with assessments that detente can be efficient only if it covers all regions and problems. The process of detente, the two sides emphasized, cannot be successful, if it is limited to one area only, while in others the situation deteriorates, power is used and people's rights to decide autonomously on their fate is denied.

All these questions were considered in the light of the principles and activity of the non-aligned policy.

The traditional closeness of the two countries' views was manifested at the Vrhovec-Narasimha Rao talks. It was pointed out that Yugoslavia and India, together with other non-aligned countries, have always found the reply regarding ways of activity in the tightened international conditions. Indian Minister Narasimha Rao especially (?displayed) interest in the condition of President Tito's health. "We in India", he said, "hope that he will quickly recover--in order to advise and guide the activity of the non-aligned countries".

Second Meeting With Rao

ID252246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, February 25 (TANJUG)--International economic relations and bilateral cooperation were discussed in detail this afternoon at a second meeting between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Indian Foreign Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

The two foreign ministers discussed north-south negotiations and the opportunities for the developing countries' activities, their mutual aid and cooperation directed towards quicker development, as well as energy questions. Both sides (?expressed concern) over the growth of economic problems in the world and the lack of readiness on the part of developed countries to accept more equitable economic relations. The latter was especially evident at the recent, third UNIDO general conference in New Delhi.

Vrhovec and Rao pressed for intensive preparations for the U.N. General Assembly's special session next September which is expected to set the objectives for a new development decade.

The exchange of views on bilateral cooperation, which was [word indistinct] to be developing favourably, also indicated a number of specific possibilities of further advancement, especially in science, technology, information and other fields. Both sides also urged a detailed study of the opportunities for joint appearance on third markets and concrete actions in this sphere.

New Delhi Press Conference

ID252256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Text] New Delhi--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has stated that a whole series of ideas and initiatives exists about the action of the nonalined movement in the present crisis in international relations. Speaking at a press conference in New Delhi, he said that these relations were now the subject of careful examination with the aim of (?establishing) the directions of activity. Asked by journalists whether during his official visit to India the question of convening a ministerial conference of the movement had been discussed, the federal secretary replied: "We have explored all the possibilities and exchanged ideas about the concrete forms of action including that which you have mentioned. We came to the conclusion that to start with it is important to establish positions and to continue consultations among nonalined countries."

Most of the questions during the 1-hour meeting with the press centered on the possibility of action by the nonalined movement in connection with the current crises in the world, on the events connected with Afghanistan and on the worsening of international relations. Josip Vrhovec stated that in his talks with his host, Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao, they exchanged views on "all the most important crises in the world."

"We paid particular attention to the exacerbations in Asia, bearing in mind all the crises of that continent, including the latest development in Afghanistan," Vrhovec said. In this context, the federal secretary pointed to the "growing tendencies of using force and of foreign interference in countries' internal affairs."

In the talks with the Indian minister, Vrhovec stressed, both sides pointed out the need for "halting such types of development," as well as for "searching for just solutions."

"The principles of the policy of the two countries, the principles of the nonalined movement, are directed against the use of force, against foreign interference and against foreign intervention. We are in favor of the safeguarding of the full sovereign rights of peoples and countries. They should be completely independent and live in the way they want to live and resolve by themselves their internal problems, regardless of the difficulties and problems which they face," he said.

The federal secretary advocated the broadening of detente to all parts of the world and into all domains of international life.

In answer to questions as to whether the nonalined countries support the proposals for the "neutralization of Afghanistan," Josip Vrhovec said: "We, as nonalined countries (?are not for a neutral status) but for the nonalined status of countries. It seems to me that in the case of Afghanistan the best method is to seek conditions and paths which will lead toward our getting Afghanistan to be a true, genuinely nonalined country and member of the movement and an independent sovereign state."

"Is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan the chief prerequisite for a settlement of the crisis?" was the next question. "It is very difficult to mathematically determine what should be done at what time and in what order. But in principle, we believe that the withdrawal of foreign troops should always be the start of a positive process. This is in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution and with the principles of the UN Charter," Vrhovec said.

In answer to a question on what views Yugoslavia held with regard to those in favor of "the natural alliance of the nonalined movement with the bloc of East European socialist countries," the federal secretary said: "You know our position on this so-called natural alliance. We consider that the nonalined movement is not the natural ally of any bloc organization."

In answer to journalists' questions, the federal secretary gave a detailed exposition of the functioning of the Yugoslav system, in particular of the SFRY Presidency.

Vrhovec, Rao Dinner Toasts

ID252330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2122 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Text] New Delhi--Narasimha Rao, India's minister of external affairs, gave a formal dinner in New Delhi this evening in honor of the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who arrived yesterday on a 2-day official visit to India. The dinner was attended by prominent Indian political figures, members of the federal secretary's entourage, his assistant Ignac Golob and others, as well as Andjelko Blazevic, SFRY ambassador to India. During the dinner toasts were exchanged.

Narasimha Rao, India's minister of external affairs, expressed concern about the tension which "is growing" in the neighboring region. Narasimha Rao, in his toast at the dinner for his guest Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, stressed that "India's efforts are aimed at eliminating the crisis."

"We have begun a process of consultations and we are happy at having the opportunity to exchange views with you. In our discussions we have pointed out the need for the greatest restraint by all sides," he said.

The Indian minister advocated that "relations among states be based on the well-known principles," that problems be resolved "bilaterally and by peaceful means." He presented India's opposition to "foreign interference" and advocated the right of all countries "to develop their socioeconomic system in the way which it suits them best."

Narasimha Rao stressed that India, has always followed the nonalined policy principles, the value of which "has been confirmed by international developments in the last 3 decades."

"India and Yugoslavia may be justly proud that the movement, in which there were once 25 countries, has now spread to all continents of the world," Rao said. He expressed concern that in recent years the nonalined countries have more frequently been drawn into the confrontations of the great powers.

The Indian minister said that his country "attributes importance to strengthening friendly relations with Yugoslavia." He also recalled the "warm friendship between President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru," which, he stressed, "was of great importance for the development of Indian-Yugoslav cooperation."

"The two leaders laid the foundation of the nonalined movement. It is therefore normal for us here in India to have received with concern the news about President Tito's health," the Indian minister said. He also spoke in praiseworthy terms about the Yugoslav internal self-managing system and the nonalined foreign political orientation and emphasized President Tito's services, "the fruits of which the peoples of Yugoslavia enjoy today."

In conclusion, Narasimha Rao expressed the conviction that the Yugoslav-Indian talks would further deepen and strengthen mutual understanding and relations.

Replying to the toast of his host, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs said: Mr Minister, dear friends, I am very pleased at having been given the opportunity to visit again the friendly and nonalined Republic of India. I would like to thank you cordially for the warm words of respect and recognition conveyed to President Tito and my country as well as for the welcome you have extended to us.

We see this as a symbol of the already traditional and firm friendship existing between our peoples. You know how much President Tito respected his friend Jawaharlal Nehru, the great leader of the Indian nation, fighter and architect of independent and free India. I would like to say that that understanding and friendly cooperation have also continued between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Tito to the well-being of our peoples.

President Tito and Premier Nehru were the fathers and the founders of the policy of nonalinement, with which they opened a new page in human history. Our two countries are consistently following this policy and see it as a powerful means of the joint struggle for a world of peace, equality, justice and prosperity.

The nonalined policy has also become a firm prop for peoples in their aspiration to be independent and to live in freedom and their own way.

The knowledge about the value of these simple truths is particularly important today when we are again affected by stormy currents which call into question the brittle structure of peaceful coexistence and world peace.

The picture of the world in which we live is again being darkened by intensified tendencies of using force, of imposing alien will and of expanding the spheres of interest as a rule of behavior in international relations.

All this is taking place at a time in which nonalinement has experienced further comprehensive affirmation of its moral and political values and when new countries are declaring themselves as followers of that policy. This leads to the expansion of the areas in which nonalinement is becoming the dominant orientation.

However, it would be tragic if nonalined movement countries were not in a position to follow this path.

True enough, the trials we face are profound and severe. This makes our responsibilities even greater. Regardless of the differences which could exist in our movement regarding orientation toward individual problems and toward individual aspects of existing world crises, the assessment of the world situation and the need to overcome it represents a firm basis for joint assessment and action. A democratic debate represents for us the proper path to coordinate our approaches and build solidarity and unity.

The world rightly expects this from us.

Yugoslavia considers it its duty to make its contribution to this. Our orientation toward nonalinement is an expression of our conviction concerning the firm link between our national independence and the struggle for peace and world security.

We fully share your view, Mr Minister, concerning a serious worsening of the world situation.

We see the basic causes for such a situation in the intensified rivalry between great powers and blocs and in the unresolved major problems faced by mankind.

The people's struggle for independence and unhindered development has still to break through the system of old privileges and new aspirations aimed at domination. But it is also true that mankind has never at any time in its history made more significant steps forward than in the past two decades of the existence of nonalinement.

What is demanded of us is that we continue in face of all obstacles, regardless how great they might be. We will turn the hopes and expectations of mankind into reality only by further manifesting our moral courage and political action which we must endow with even greater dynamism and strength.

Our support for peoples fighting for their independence must be even more decisive and our quest for peace and a world of justice and equality even more persistent.

This refers equally to our support for the people of Zimbabwe, where even at this critical point in time attempts are being made to prevent it from implementing its sovereign rights to independence and independent life, and for the people of Namibia who are still under colonial yoke. It is with the same faith in justice that we support the people of Palestine in their struggle against Israeli aggression, as well as the sovereign right of all other peoples to be independent and to live in peace.

We are, Mr Minister, particularly concerned about the dangerous exacerbation of events in Asia. What I have in mind are the deep crises brought about by foreign intervention and by tendencies toward domination. We can find examples of this in the Middle East, in Kampuchea, in Iran and now in Afghanistan.

Regardless of the different characteristics of these cases, we believe that the consistent application of the UN Charter and of the principles of the policy of nonalinement represent the only possible means to find a way out of and a solution to these crises flashpoints.

Above all, it is our deep conviction that foreign military intervention and foreign interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is inadmissible. Therefore we support the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, which demand that the use of force be suspended and foreign troops withdrawn so that conditions are created for people to resolve their internal affairs alone and protect their independence and territorial integrity.

It would be impossible to imagine stable peace and peaceful development if violation of these principles and the trampling of sovereign rights of peoples and countries is continued.

It is our belief that the nonalined movement can do much in affirming these principles and strengthening world detente. In this connection it is very important to make the maximum effort toward having detente become a universal process to embrace all regions and all spheres of international life. Were detente to remain restricted only to relations between blocs or superpowers it would be the currency for the supremacy of blocs over the rest of the world. This we must never allow because detente as such would have dramatic consequences for the vital interests of independent nonalined countries.

The worrying state of international relations has also been caused by the continued arms race and by the deepening gap between the developed and developing countries. Arming, unfortunately, is also spreading outside bloc structures. We believe it would be well worthwhile for the movement of nonalined countries to involve itself even more as regards that issue so that reason and understanding rule over the means for mass destruction. Also facing us are important tasks linked with the formulation of the development strategy, the preparation of global negotiations and the implementation of the important conclusion of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries concerning reliance on one's own forces in our struggle for the construction of a new international economic order.

We are convinced that there can be no stable and prosperous world if contradictions continue to deepen and old privileges in the present system of unequitable economic relations continue to be defended. We hope that among industrially developed countries, both in the West and in the East, political sense will prevail as well as the knowledge that what is at stake are fateful issues of our common future.

I would like to stress, Mr Minister, that the talks we held today in a spirit of greatest friendship are highly appreciated. They again provided us with the opportunity to exchange not merely our views but also to establish a broad spectrum of our common preoccupations and approaches to the problems of today's world.

I believe that this will make it possible for us to cooperate even more closely, both in the nonalined movement as well as at the world level in general, and to provide fresh incentives to the further consolidation of comprehensive ties and friendly relations between our two peoples and countries.

Talks with Indira Gandhi

ID261602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New Delhi--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi this morning received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on a 2-day official visit to India.

At the meeting the federal secretary handed Indira Gandhi a message from President Tito and set out the views of Yugoslavia on the present exacerbations in the world. The message, it is known, concerns the worrying situation in international relations and the need for the widest possible efforts by the international community and all countries with a view to restoring and developing detente as a universal process and the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Indira Gandhi inquired in particular about the state of President Tito's health. With warm and carefully chosen words she recalled meetings with the president, his activity and role in international life, particularly through the activity of the nonalined movement. Indira Gandhi asked Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec to convey her greetings and warm wishes for a speedy recovery to President Tito.

During the reception, which was also attended by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary, and by Andjelko Blasevic, Yugoslav ambassador in New Delhi, Josip Vrhovec conveyed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi greetings from Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

In lengthy talks reference was made to the world situation. In this connection concern was voiced about the present situation and about tendencies of more potential exacerbations which are present, in particular in Asia.

Concern was also expressed about the use of force, imposition of alien will which endangers the stability of many regions and in particular the positions of nonalined countries. In this context they discussed the question of the reply by the nonalined to the situation in international relations aimed at calming down the present crises and returning the world to the path of relaxation and equitable cooperation.

The nonalined movement, as stressed in the talks, is affirmed in the world today but it must continue as a whole to make efforts toward halting unfavorable trends, and for resolving crises and other problems such as the arms race, inequitable economic relations in the world and others.

During the talks they discussed the development of bilateral cooperation. In this connection both sides expressed their satisfaction with the consolidation of the traditional friendly ties between India and Yugoslavia as well as with cooperation in international forums. The need for a continuous exchange of views between the two countries was also stressed.

Meeting With President Reddy

LD261606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New Delhi--President of the Republic of India Sanjiva Reddy this afternoon received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who ends his 2-day visit to India this evening. At the meeting the federal secretary conveyed the greetings of the Yugoslav leaders to President Reddy.

Sanjiva Reddy showed particular interest in the state of President Tito's health. He asked Federal Secretary Vrhovec to convey his best wishes for a speedy recovery to President Tito.

During the conversation they dealt with relations between the countries and stressed the willingness for the traditionally good and friendly Indian-Yugoslav cooperation to be promoted further.

During the afternoon Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec was also received by Vice-President of the Republic of India M. Hidayatullah.

MOROCCAN PARTY LEADER ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH DORONJSKI, MINIC

LD251940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He was welcomed at the airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During his stay in Belgrade, Ali Yata will have talks with his host, Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as with Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Talks on International Situation

LD270650 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0100 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milos Minic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, held separate talks with Ali Yata, secretary general of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee Presidium. During the talks, the representatives of the two parties briefed each other on the situation in and activities of their parties. Particular attention was paid to the exchange of views on the current international situation.

LAW PASSED ON ALBANIAN RAILROAD AGREEMENT

LD262126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 26 (TANJUG)--The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today passed a law on the ratification of the Yugoslav-Albanian agreement on a Yugoslav-Albanian railroad. By the agreement signed in Tirana last year, Yugoslavia and Albania committed themselves to build a normal-gauge railroad between the town of Titograd, capital of Yugoslavia's Republic of Montenegro, and the town of Shkoder, Albania. Each country is to build its part of this railroad in its territory. This railroad will have great economic significance for both countries. Albania will be included in the network of (?European) railroads, whereas Yugoslavia is interested in Albanian transit but at 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons of goods a year.

CULAFIC LEAVES BELGRADE FOR TOKYO JCP MEETING

LD242152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Tokyo this morning. There he will attend the 15th Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Congress. At Belgrade airport he was seen off by Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

DJURANOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW POLISH PREMIER

AU220745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Edward Babiuch: "On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, I send you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for success in your responsible work and for comprehensive progress of the friendly Polish people.

"I use this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic will continue to develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, peace and socialism."

KOLISEVSKI SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO KUWAIT

AU261413 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 24 February, TANJUG--On behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Sheykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait: "On the occasion of the national day of the state of Kuwait, it is with particular satisfaction that I send to Your Highness, on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the peoples of Yugoslavia, cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the Kuwaiti people and for your personal happiness.

"On this occasion I want to express my deep conviction that the comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between our two friendly countries will continue to strengthen in our mutual interest and in the broader interest of the policy of nonalinement."

PLANNING COMMITTEE STUDIES REPORT ON FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD251511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Examining the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council, members of the Yugoslav Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for Social Planning and Development Policy noted today that this time it contained more about the socioeconomic circumstances in which the Federal Executive Council carried out its tasks than about the work itself. In the discussion there was reaffirmation of the demand for answers to the recently heard question of whether the Federal Executive Council has too much authority, which is reflected in its frequent interventions in the balance of payments, prices, consumption, personal incomes and so on.

To a certain extent the impression has been created, it was noted, that the Federal Executive Council is the body most responsible for many events happening in society, even th[illegible]h its position is quite different. As always when the Federal Executive Council report is being discussed, particular attention was paid to the cadre problem of the federal organs. In an approach somewhat different from previous ones, it was stressed today that it is not merely a case of the size of the federal administration (which now numbers 14,000) but primarily of the quality of their expertise, their distribution and their qualification for fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them. It was stated that only 11 percent of those employed are involved in economic affairs and that, moreover, there are not enough experts. Such an administration would find difficulty in being creative and being capable of accepting and applying the results of science, something on which considerable emphasis is placed.

RESERVE OFFICERS PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD220034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The activity of the organization and organs of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia in the past period was, above all, directed toward the strengthening of ideopolitical and general military ability of the members, increasing their preparedness, and toward more comprehensive engagement in the affairs of all-people's defense and social self-protection in all social structures and environments.

This was stated at today's session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia which considered material for the forthcoming session of the Federal Conference of this organization.

Apart from these main directions, which will be in the center of activity of the organization in the forthcoming period, the reserve officers also paid special attention to the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking, responsibility and introduction of the 1-year mandate of chairmanship.

Within the framework of these efforts, the Presidium today also proposed corresponding changes and additions to the organization's statute which will be submitted to the Federal Conference for adoption.

The Presidium today decided to award 19 medals as a mark of recognition for contributions to the successful organization of the ninth meeting of the Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia "Brotherhood and Unity", held last year at Stip, to sociopolitical organs and institutions of the federation, as well as to republican and provincial conferences of the Federation of Reserve Officers. The Presidium also adopted the proposal to hold the tenth jubilee meeting of the Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia in the Serbian Socialist Republic from 2-4 July this year.

Col Gen Dusan Korac, chief inspector for national defense, today informed the Presidium about topical developments in international relations, viewed above all from the aspect of imports [as received].

ZAGREB SAWP OFFICIAL: CITY POLITICAL SITUATION STABLE

LD221058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0942 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb, Feb. 22 (TANJUG)--The political situation in the Yugoslav city of Zagreb is good and stable. Working people in the capital city of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia do their daily work, fulfil their obligations and show their readiness to make greater efforts in order that the measures for stabilization be realized.

This was noted by President of the City Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Zagreb Pero Djetelic in an interview to TANJUG. Djetelic said that Zagreb residents have expressed warm human care for the health of Yugoslav President Tito and, at the same time, their readiness to continue carrying out his policy.

Djetelic said that in all socio-political organizations of Zagreb a lively political activity is going on and that residents are informed well on events in the country and in the world. He expressed his conviction that residents of this city will always know, if necessary, to show their will and readiness to develop further the achievements of the Yugoslav revolution and defend the country's independence as they did it in the past too.

CTUY COUNCIL PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES APRIL WORLD CONFERENCE

AU261628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Summary] "The Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] has discussed a report on the international activity of the Confederation of Trade Unions and preparations for the world trade union conference on development that is scheduled to be held in Belgrade in the second half of April." During the intensive preparations for the conference consultations have been carried out with numerous trade union organizations in the world and agreement has been reached on the basic document, the platform of the conference.

Zoran Vlaskovic reports: "The basic document points out that the purpose of the conference is not to form some kind of a new international trade union organization. Instead the purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views between the largest number of trade union organizations and for a possible coordination of views on some of the vital questions of development." In his introductory report at the session of the Presidium Josip Franic, member of the Presidium, noted that "thus far no one in the international trade union movement has disputed the need for holding this conference. The platform clearly states that the conference most certainly may not represent an opportunity for discussions on political questions or disputes."

In November last year the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia sent invitations to the conference to 180 national, international and regional trade union organizations and so far 61 of the organizations have formally accepted. During the consultations with a number of trade union organizations in the last 3 months a unanimous view has emerged that the economic lag of developing countries is the greatest problem of our period and that the unjust international economic system, which is at the root of this problem, must be changed.

VOJVODINA INCREASES OIL, NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

AU261838 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[M. Karadzic report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 February--Last year, Vojvodina produced a record 1.17 million tons of oil and over 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which is one-half the Yugoslav production of natural gas. The Nafta-gas combine of Novi Sad also invested 1.65 billion dinars in exploratory drilling. This year, the Nafta-gas combine plans to invest 2.2 billion dinars in exploratory drilling in Vojvodina, Serbia proper and Kosovo. Past exploration in Serbia has yielded negative results. Now it is planned to continue oil exploration in the areas of Velika Plana, Pozarevac, the Morava River valley, Paracin, Zajecar and in the Kraljevo-Cacak region. The Nafta-gas combine will also carry out exploration in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and in the Adriatic.

This year, the Nafta-gas combine plans to increase the rate of overall drilling from 120,000 to 132,000 meters of borings. It also plans to produce 1.18 million tons of oil this year, which will be a record but insufficient to fully utilize the Novi Sad and the Pancevo oil refineries which can process 5.5 million tons of oil per year. For that reason, the two oil refineries will have to import some 3 million tons of oil.

Much is expected from projects in Guinea, Gabon and in the Maghreb countries. Together with U.S. and Japanese firms, the Nafta-gas combine is already drilling in Guinea, while with its partners from the FRG and with the Ina-Naftaplin work organization of Zagreb, it is drilling in Gabon. This year, exploratory work will begin in Algeria and in some other nonalined countries.

Otherwise, the Nafta-gas combine of Novi Sad is devoting increasingly greater attention to prospecting for geothermal energy. In the coming period, as Ivan Senk, head director of the Nafta-gas work organization for oil prospecting and production says, in addition to increasing the volume of exploratory work in the field of thermal water, intensive work will be carried out on a better application of thermal water in industry, agriculture, health and for apartment heating. Thus, this year it is planned to drill 8,500 meters of thermal borings.